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Sanaa foils attempt

SANAA, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — North Yemen Sunday foiled a "desperate attempt" at creating dissension and confusion in the country, an official spokesman said.

The spokesman said the organizers of the attempt were arrested after it was crushed.

"All traitors taking part in this criminal act will be put on trial before a military court while those aiding them will be tried before the Supreme State Security Court," the spokesman said indicating that those arrested included both military and civilian personnel.

The present government of President Ali Abdullah Saleh has been in power since June this year, following the assassination of the late President Zayid.

(Continued on back page)

Boumedienne on surprise Moscow visit

ALGIERS, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — Algerian President Houari Boumedienne has left for Moscow to have talks with Soviet leaders, the official Algerian News Agency reported Sunday.

There had been no advance word on plans for such a visit, but the announcement appeared to put an end to a spate of rumors that Boumedienne was ill or had been injured in some sort of attempted coup d'etat.

The agency did not say when he left for Moscow, how long he would be away or whether he would be traveling to other nonaligned and Soviet-bloc countries as reported by the Kuwait newspaper "al Qabas."

Boumedienne, 53, has not been seen in public since he traveled to a Sept. 24 summit of Arab leaders opposed to the Camp David Middle East accords.



IN TAIF: Crown Prince Fahd arrives in Taif Sunday to start the inauguration of the 753-km Taif-Abha-Jazan highway.

Arrives in Taif

Fahd starts Baha tour today

TAIF, Oct. 15 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd arrived here Sunday from Jeddah.

He was met at the airport by Minister of Public Works and Housing Prince Mit'eb, Deputy Commander of the National Guard Prince Badr and other princes, cabinet ministers, senior officials and high-ranking military personnel.

On his departure from Jeddah, Prince Fahd was seen off by Governor of Mecca Prince Fawaz and a large number of ministers, senior state officials and high-ranking officers.

Prince Fahd will open Monday the new Taif/Abha/Jazan highway.

(Continued on back page)

Congress gives final approval to Carter's energy program

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — Congress gave final approval Sunday to a weakened version of President Carter's energy program and also reached agreement on a big election-year tax cut plan.

After a round-the-clock session the House of Representatives passed the energy measure by a 231-168 vote and sent it to Carter for signing into law nearly 18 months after he had asked for much tougher measures.

The energy package and the major \$18.6 billion general tax reduction bill were the last two major issues before Congressmen adjourned to face elections on Nov. 7.

Congress drastically scaled back Carter's energy plan originally designed to curb U.S. imports of foreign oil by 4.5 million barrels a day by 1985.

The final version, by the most optimistic accounts, would save 2.5 million barrels a day. The U.S. now imports about eight million barrels daily and that figure was expected to double in future years without restraints.

Tired senators and representatives passed dozens of other measures throughout the night in one of the most hectic end-of-session periods in recent years.

Following a long filibuster, the Senate voted at 1 a.m. to send to the Lower House of Representatives a vital remaining part of the Carter energy package — a one billion-dollar bill on tax incentives aimed at conserving oil and other energy.

The House then adopted the entire package — a five-part program made up of incentives to encourage energy conservation and to increase oil, natural gas and coal production.

The final vote was seen as a major victory for Carter. He had been putting on pressure for the program's passage since last year on the grounds that it was essential to show the rest of the world that America was serious about solving its energy problems.

These have been seen as a major cause of the dollar's weakness against other currencies.

Meanwhile Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal told reporters that the general bill to cut income tax, capital gains tax and other federal taxes by \$18.6 billion was "reasonably close to most of the president's targets."

This was taken as an indication that an earlier threat of a presidential veto annulling the measure might be dropped.

The bill was rated a necessity for the elections next month when a third of the Senate and all of the Lower House face reelection.

The tax bill contained about \$11.7 billion in tax cuts for individuals, another \$2.8 billion for investors through a reduction in capital gains tax from a maximum 49.1 per cent to 28 per cent and the rest for business mainly through a two per cent cut in the current 48 per cent maximum corporate tax rate.

The disputes on the White House energy package arose when senators and representatives from energy-producing states (Continued on back page)

Arab ministers open talks on ending Lebanese strife

BEITEDDIN, Lebanon, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — President Elias Sarkis opened an Arab conference Sunday aimed at ending Lebanon's nightmare of wars.

The parley was delayed about two hours because of the late arrival of the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Syria.

They were delayed by an unscheduled meeting in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez Assad before their trip to this historical mountain resort some 15 miles southeast of Beirut.

Soaked presidential guards, elite troops of Lebanon's re-grouped army plus Arab and foreign journalists waited under a grey sky and rainy weather for the late ministers to show up.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al Ahmad, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al Faisal and their Syrian counterpart Abul Halim Khaddam dived together for the closed conference.

They joined representatives from Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Sudan as well as the conference host, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros.

Prince Saud met King Hussein in Amman Saturday to discuss the latest Middle East developments.

Sheikh Ali Al-Sha'er, the Saudi ambassador to Lebanon, also arrived here earlier in the day and immediately went into talks with Lebanese Premier Dr. Salim Al-Hoss, Commander of the Lebanese Army Brig. Victor Khouri and Chief-of-Staff Brig. Mounir Tobe-yah.

Official sources said the previously unannounced Damascus meeting dealt with the impending conference on Lebanon and financing of the Syrian-dominated, 30,000-man Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are the main financial backers of the force, with the Saudis also contributing a token unit of troops.

The sources said that during the meeting Kuwait's foreign minister delivered to Assad a letter from his emir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad. The contents were not revealed.

A luncheon given by Assad preceded the foreign ministers' departure for the ministerial conference at Beiteddin.

The ministers came from the six states providing troops and funds for the mainly-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF).

Arab diplomatic sources told Reuters Sarkis had received no support so far for his plans to replace the Syrians in several sensitive points with ADF units from other contributing countries.

The sources said Syria was determined to keep up its siege of militiamen virtually cut off in the main Christian district of Ashrafieh.

They said Syria might consider handing over a few less strategic positions to units of the Lebanese Army, but it has firmly rejected a total withdrawal from east Beirut.

A small government force moved into one of the battle zones on Thursday but, from past experience, the lightly-armed unit is not expected to linger in the area if heavy fighting erupts again.

The essence of Sarkis' predicament appears to be that his peace efforts go too far for the Syrians and not far enough for hard-line rightist leaders who command the militias.

Camille Chamoun, a former president who heads an alliance of the main right-wing parties, Saturday reaffirmed his demands for a total ADF withdrawal from Lebanon and military intervention by the U.N. Security Council.

His uncompromising statement was echoed by Bashir Gemayel, overall commander of the militias, who said the deterrent force should be replaced by Lebanese Army units assisted by international forces.

"Any solution produced by the Arab foreign ministers conference in Beiteddin which is not based on these principles will be considered unacceptable," he said.

Ministers arriving for the emergency meeting were reminded of another conflicting viewpoint by huge banners calling for the deployment of the ADF throughout Lebanon.

The messages were erected by supporters of Socialist leader Walid Junblatt, who fought against the Christians during the 1975-76 civil war.

The sombre mood of the occasion was deepened by a torrential rainstorm, the first of the winter rainy season, which soaked flags flying from the roof of the elegant, 150-year-old palace.

Explosions and sniper fire meanwhile echoed through Christian districts of Beirut early Sunday.

The sporadic clashes came on the eighth day of an uneasy truce between Christian militias and the Arab League Deterrent Force.

The right-wing Phalangist radio reported intermittent shelling in eastern districts and south-eastern suburbs throughout the night.

The ADF denied its men were shooting and accused the militias of continuing to violate the fragile ceasefire.

The force said in a communiqué a man was hit in the stomach by a sniper from a militia-held area as he was walking to work early Sunday morning. He was taken to hospital by a civilian motorist.

It added that sporadic automatic weapons fire continued and that the Christians were trying to disturb security during the foreign ministers conference.

Also a right-wing Christian militia group Sunday demanded that the United Nations peace-keeping force in Southern Lebanon be sent to Beirut to replace Syrian troops.

The group called on "every free Lebanese, member or sympathizer of the anti-Syrian resistance not to allow the presence of the Syrian or any other Arab army in Beirut or anywhere else in Lebanon."

The appeal, following a meeting in the Lebanese town of Marjayoun, was signed by the "War Council of the Militias in the South and the Union of Free Lebanese Soldiers and Gendarmes."

"We demand that UNIFIL (the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon) move from the South to Beirut and take the place of Syrian units there," it said.

UNIFIL was stationed in Southern Lebanon to replace Israeli troops who had occupied the region after an invasion last March.

Sadat says Washington talks cover West Bank, Gaza Strip

ISMAILIA, Egypt, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat says that the Egyptian and Israeli delegations to the Washington peace talks are discussing the implementation of the Camp David accords in both Sinai and the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip, a presidential spokesman reported Saturday.

The spokesman said Sadat, who is in contact with his team in Washington, made the affirmation to visiting Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri during their meeting at his Suez Canal resort here.

Numeiri Saturday held 30 minutes of talks with Sadat.

The two leaders met in private, then continued their talks over a working dinner in the presence of their two delegations.

Presidential spokesman Saad Zaghloul Nassar said President Sadat explained to the Sudanese leader the two accords and developments in the current talks between Egypt and Israel.

Numeiri, the first Arab leader to visit Egypt since the conclusion of the Camp David accords last Sept. 18th, arrived here Saturday to discuss the agreement with Sadat and the rift it has caused among the Arabs. He left for Khartoum Sunday.

The Camp David accords call for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai within a maximum of three years and the replacement of Israeli military government in the West Bank and Gaza by a local Palestinian administration.

Carter sending Saunders with replies to Hussein

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — President Carter sent an emissary to Jordan Sunday in a renewed effort to persuade King Hussein to join Middle East peace talks.

Harold H. Saunders, the assistant secretary of state for the Near East, was carrying replies to some two dozen questions raised by Hussein about last month's Camp David accords.

Hussein two weeks ago said his price for joining the talks included full American participation and redefinition of the framework for negotiations over the future of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

Hussein's questions touched on Jerusalem and part of the Golan Heights occupied by Israel in 1967 and on Palestinian self-determination. "We will not rush into any process without knowing exactly where it is going to lead us," Hussein said on Oct. 1 in outlining his questions on CBS news' face the nation.

George Sherman, a state department spokesman, said Saunders' trip was part of a continuing "dialogue" between the United States and Jordan. "Our hope is that it will contribute to clarifying the questions the king has asked," Sherman said.

Saunders was one of the principal architects of the two Camp David agreements, one of which provides a framework for peace between Egypt and Israel. The other deals with the West Bank and Gaza.

Gaza Mayor Rashad Shawa however believes overwhelming majority of the Palestinians in Gaza strip rejected the Camp David accords and fear the consequences of a separate peace between Israel and Egypt.

Like king Hussein whom he met during a four-month tour of Arab countries, Shawa says he is still willing to listen to new proposals, though he believes the Palestine Liberation Organization should be negotiating the Palestinians' future.

"If we are convinced of the advantages, we would go to the PLO and tell them that we, here inside, have been convinced that the negotiations will give us our rights," Shawa said in an interview Sunday. "But so far we have not seen sufficient proof that the situation will be solved after five years."

Asked whether he would join (Continued on back page)

Shaabi released in Aden

CAIRO, Oct. 15 — The former president of South Yemen, Qahtani Shaabi, has been released from detention in Aden, it was reliably learned.

South Yemeni sources in Cairo told "Arab News" that the ex-president who was overthrown in a bloodless coup in June 1969, was allowed to rejoin his family in Aden. Shaabi was the founder of the National Liberation Front which took part with another front, in a struggle to oust the British from what used to be called Aden colony and protectorates.

In December 1967, after a four-year struggle which was often bloody and violent, he became the first president of independent People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Shaabi is 62 years old.

Iraq calls for 'just' increase in oil price

KUWAIT, Oct. 15 (AP) — Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeh Abdul Karim warned Sunday of a possible break up of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) if the group failed to adopt a "just and logical" price increase next December.

Abdul Karim said in an interview with the Kuwait daily "Al-Sayassab" that Iraq "will reject any proposal for freezing oil prices or even for a symbolic hike at the Abu Dhabi meeting (of OPEC oil ministers in December) and will insist on a just and logical increase in oil prices."

A renewal of this year's oil-price freeze would be "tantamount to betrayal," Abdul Karim declared.

If OPEC fails to protect Iraq's interests, Abdul Karim said, his government will ask itself "what is the justification for OPEC's existence? and then will seek an alternative organization."

The Iraqi minister predicted that an anti-Camp David Arab summit in Baghdad Nov. 2 will (Continued on back page)

SAUDI ARABIAN MONETARY AGENCY

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

TRANSFER OF HEAD OFFICE

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IMF chief to view Kingdom's new role at talks in Jeddah

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 (SPA) — The President of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Jean Delors, will arrive here Tuesday on the

first leg of a tour which will also take him to Kuwait, Egypt and Iran.

Delors will be accompanied by the head of the Middle East desk at the fund Dr. Abdul Shakour Al-Shaalan.

Official talks between Delors and Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail will open Wednesday. They will be attended by Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Quraishi, governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) and Dr. Mahsun Jalal, the new Saudi representative at the IMF's board of executive directors and chairman of the Saudi Development Fund.

The officials will discuss the relationship between the fund and Saudi Arabia, since its election to a full seat on the IMF permanent board last month.

Saudi Arabia became the sixth country to have a seat on the board, because the Kingdom is now the IMF's second largest contributor after the United States and the size of its quota gives it a large block vote.

In Jeddah, it was announced that the headquarters of SAMA will move to Riyadh between October 26th and 29th.

SR197m contract signed for new hotel in Riyadh

RIYADH, Oct. 15 (SPA) — A SR197.5 million contract was signed here Sunday for a luxurious hotel in the capital between the Saudi Company for Hotels and Tourism and an international firm.

The hotel, which will comprise 400 rooms in addition to conference halls, is to be built on a 20,000 square meter site in two years.



EDUCATORS: A meeting of the Scholarship Committee in Taif Sunday under the acting minister of higher education.

As growth rate climbs

Ministry working on building survey

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 — The Ministry of Planning is preparing a study on the volume of construction activity in the Kingdom since the completion of the first Five-Year Development Plan in 1975.

"Al-Riyadh" newspaper quoted an official source as saying that the annual rate of growth in the construction sector had risen by 35 per cent during the past three years. The source added that the chief cause of the increase both private and public sectors, was executive of ministry

projects especially the Ministries Municipal and Rural Affairs, Post and Telecommunications, Health and Agriculture and Water.

At present, ministry attention is being given to coordination between local and foreign contractors and assisting them in increasing quality in design, construction and equipment.

The Kingdom imported one million tons of building materials last month, including cement, iron, timber and general construction materials, the newspaper said.

"Al-Riyadh" added that a vast construction of medical complex, comprising three hospitals with 1500 beds was receiving top priority of the Health Ministry.

According to the paper, priority will also be given in the present financial year to the building of a 200-bed hospital in Kharij, a 100-bed hospital in Dawadmi and a similar hospital in Adfaj. Eight mobile medical units

will go into operation in different parts of the Kingdom by the beginning of the new year. Two of them will be in Dawadmi, two in Quweiyah and one each in Renah, Muzammah, Wadi Dawasir and Kharij. These mobile units will serve rural areas and bedouin. The capital is to have 11 new clinics which will start functioning before the end of the second plan.

Minister shows self-sufficiency

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 — When Minister of Industry Dr. Ghazi Al Gosaibi stopped at a highway petrol pump, the key to the fuel tank broke in his hand, "Okaz" reported Sunday.

Undaunted, the minister went back to his car, fetched a file and used it to cut another key that fitted the fuel tank lock. The tank opened and the minister continued his journey to Taif.

Mansouri says

Dual roads to handle traffic surge

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 — All major highways in the Kingdom will be dual-lane to cope with the large increase in traffic, Sheikh Hussein Mansouri, minister of communications, has said.

In an interview published in "Al-Medina" Sunday, the minister said that the first dual-lane road to be completed would be an east-west expressway from the Gulf to the Red Sea. Work on the Jeddah-Mecca section has already begun, he said.

Where the new highway presented a danger to pedestrians, the minister said that overpasses and underpasses would be built to protect residents from traffic hazards.

A section of a dual-lane highway from Jeddah to Medina was also under construction, the minister said, and a highway between Kara and Mecca is at the planning stage.

To date, the minister said that 2,227 kilometers of roads have been completed in the south while 1,553 kilometers are under construction. He added that plans for a further 2,650 kilometers are ready and construction will start immediately after budgetary appropriations have been made. Plans are being prepared for another 979 kilometers in the south, bringing the total road construction in the province to 7,409 kilometers.

In the north, the minister said, 1,627 kms have been completed, 588 kms are under execution, 709 kms planned and 1,623 kms under study. The North will have a total 4,547 kms after the projects have been executed.

In the north-west, 890 kms of roads have been completed, 207 kms have been planned and 886 kms are under study. The total paved roads in the region will be 1983 kms.

In addition, 5631 kms of dirt-surface feeder roads have



Sheikh Hussein Mansouri

been completed in the south and 1737 kms in the northern and north-western regions, Mansouri said.

The minister expressed satisfaction with the standard of contracting work and denied allegations that contractors place their own interest first. "Roads in the Kingdom are constructed according to international specifications and the contracting companies work

according to these specifications", he said.

He also denied allegations of faulty road planning as the cause of the frequent re-routing and alteration of roads once they are built. Only roads built 10 years ago or earlier have been re-routed because of increased traffic, he said.

Turning to the project for the Hejaz Railway, the minister said that despite delays, the project was now approaching implementation. A technical committee comprising experts from Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan will meet on Oct. 18 to study bids for a feasibility study according to the highest international standards.

Regarding the project for an intercity public transport company, Mansouri said that basic statutes have been prepared and submitted for Royal approval. A decree is expected to be issued shortly, to be followed by an invitation for the public to subscribe for the remaining shares. The minister hoped that public transport would be a reality next year.

Local Briefs

●RIYADH, (SPA) — Firms wishing to obtain a certificate proving that an employee has left the country should apply to the port or airport at the time of the departure, the Interior Ministry said Sunday. A statement said that the ministry has not noted that some firms have applied to it to obtain discharge certificates long after their employees have left.

●RIYADH, (SPA) — Meetings of the Saudi-Jordanian Joint Commission on Cultural and Educational Cooperation opened here Sunday at the Ministry of Education.

●RIYADH, (SPA) — A general discussion will be organized here Monday evening as part of the five-day seminar on Islam and psychology which opened at Riyadh University Saturday it will be attended by a large number of ulama and intellectuals. The purpose of the seminar is to purge psychology of ideas incompatible with the tenets of Islam.

●JEDDAH, — A 60,000-sq. meter plot behind the Military Hospital in Riyadh is to be turned into a public park, an official of the Municipality of Riyadh told "Al-Riyadh" newspaper. The municipality is preparing a list of property owners who will be compensated.

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Iran's newspapers appear after four-day stoppage

TEHRAN, Oct. 15 (AP)—Iran's newspapers were published for the first time in four days Sunday after a government pledge to scrap press censorship ended a protest by the country's journalists.

Under terms of the agreement, reached Saturday between government officials and a negotiating committee of striking newsmen, Iran's government guaranteed complete press freedom in compliance with the constitution, banned direct or indirect interference in the affairs of the press and promised professional safety for newsmen by agreeing that complaints against the press be handled through Iran's judicial system.

Free at last to print what we want to say, without let or hindrance, safe under the law," commented the "Tehran Journal" Sunday. "It sounds almost too good to be true."

"It remains (however) to be seen how long the journalists' latest victory lasts. If the administration is allowed to continue its work we believe the strike will stand as a landmark in the history of a free press in this country."

News and technical staff at two leading newspapers here Wednesday staged a strike to protest the imposition of censorship at their publications by Tehran's military governor.

Five other newspapers soon joined the strike as a sign of solidarity.

Under the article eight of Iran's martial law decree, military authorities can impose censorship on press reports considered harmful to the interests and stability of the nation.

Martial law, in effect in about one-dozen cities, was imposed in September by new Prime Minister Jaafar Sharif-Emami to help quell spiraling civil unrest by anti-government demonstrators, which had cost the lives of more than 1,000 people throughout the country since January.

Sunday's newspapers had given prominent play to reports of clashes between security authorities and dissidents and critical speeches against the government by opposition leaders.

Prime Minister Jaafar Sharif-Emami, who came to power in August, had pledged non-interference with the press, as part of the government's liberalization policy called for by the Shah.

Oman: Peace accords 'not all negative'

MUSCAT, Oct. 15 (R)—Omani Foreign Undersecretary Youssef al-Alawi had told a weekly magazine that the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel were "not all negative," the Gulf news agency reported Saturday.

In an interview in Oman with "Al-Akida" (belief) magazine, the agency reported Alawi as saying Oman believed that Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, as stipulated in the agreements, was a positive step. "Israel's withdrawal from Sinai without war is a gain for the Arab cause," he told the magazine, according to the agency.

Referring to the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip, the agency quoted Alawi as telling

ing "Al-Akida" there were serious attempts to solve this issue.

He said Oman had supported Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November out of conviction that it was the best way to achieve peace in the region, the agency reported.

The agency quoted Alawi as saying major world powers would not allow another Middle East war and the only alternative was negotiations to bring about peace in the area.

Arab countries should not ignore the fact of Israel's existence and should deal with Middle East problems on this basis, the Omani official added.

He also said Oman supported proposals for "a Gulf states' security formula" to safeguard their interests.

Polisario releases fishermen

MADRID, Oct. 15 (Agencies)—Eight Spanish fishermen flow into Madrid from Algiers Sunday after being released by the Polisario guerrilla movement fighting for the independence of Western Sahara.

The fishermen arrived in a

Mystere jet of the Spanish Air Force with Xavier Ruperez, an official of the Spanish political party Union of Democratic center — who negotiated and sought their release.

They were met at the airport by their families and

other relatives.

The fishermen were arrested on April 21 in territorial waters claimed by the self-styled Arab Saharawi Democratic Republic proclaimed by the Algerian-backed guerrilla nationalist movement.

ver Arab torture report

British Press Council rejects MP's complaint

LONDON, Oct. 15 (R)—The British Press Council Sunday rejected complaints by a British Member of Parliament out reports made in the Sunday Times newspaper that Israel had tortured Arab prisoners.

The front page story last night said that Israeli interrogators routinely ill-treated and tortured Arab prisoners. It said a paper's insight team had stationed 44 Arabs who said they have been ill-treated or tortured.

The Press Council, an independent body set up to safeguard British reporting standards said its function was not to decide whether the allegations were true but whether the reporter believed the story was true.

It said that after careful investigation it found that the reporter had reasonable grounds for believing that the article was true and was entitled to publish it in the manner in which it appeared.

The complaints had been made by Labor parliamentarianic Moonman who claimed at even when allegations fell out of proof, the tone of the investigation presented them as proven facts.

He added that Israel was denied the opportunity to comment or reply before the publication.

correspondent in Israel, Eric Masden, told the council he was in no doubt that the charges in the newspaper were true.

The "Sunday Times" editor, Harold Evans said the front page article had carried a contemporaneous denial issued by an Israeli official in London and there were further specific denials in the main article.

He added that it was impossible to publish a detailed reply simultaneously because of the risk to their informants if their names became known to the Israeli authorities before publication.

But in the week before publication, he had told the Israeli embassy the article was to appear and the reply, received 10 days after publication, which was published in full without comment in the next available issue.

Rejecting the complaints, the Press Council said "the council accepts that the editor honestly believed that the submission of the article to the Israeli authorities in advance of publication in order that they might prepare a reply carried with it a risk of publication being excessively, delayed and of his sources of information being exposed to pressures and dangers from which the act of publication would largely protect them."

Pakistan 'gains little' from Cento membership

KARACHI, Oct. 15 (AP)—A high government official said Pakistan had gained little from its membership in two key international military alliances.

A.K. Brohi, federal minister in charge of law and parliamentary affairs, did not, however, urge Pakistan to stop being a member of the Central Treaty Organization (Cento) or the South East Asia Treaty Organization (Seato).

Brohi, speaking on his country's defense pacts, said "it is a matter of public knowledge that Pakistan had no substantial moral or political support from those with whom it has been in alliance."

The Pakistani official added that his country "did not get her allies' support even in finding an amicable settlement of the Kashmir dispute with India, which is a constant threat to peace in the region."

In the same lecture, Brohi

said that the United States and the Soviet Union, were "serving their own interests" by using their pressure "as a tactic to bring the smaller nations to agree to (their) viewpoint."

Pakistan, India troops exchange fire in Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (AP)—An exchange of fire between Indian and Pakistani soldiers across the border of Kashmir was reported here Sunday.

The United News of India, quoting unofficial sources, said Pakistani forces started the three-hour small arms exchange on Saturday. No casualties were reported in India.

One-third of Kashmir is ruled by Pakistan and two-thirds by India. The two countries have fought three wars in 30 years.

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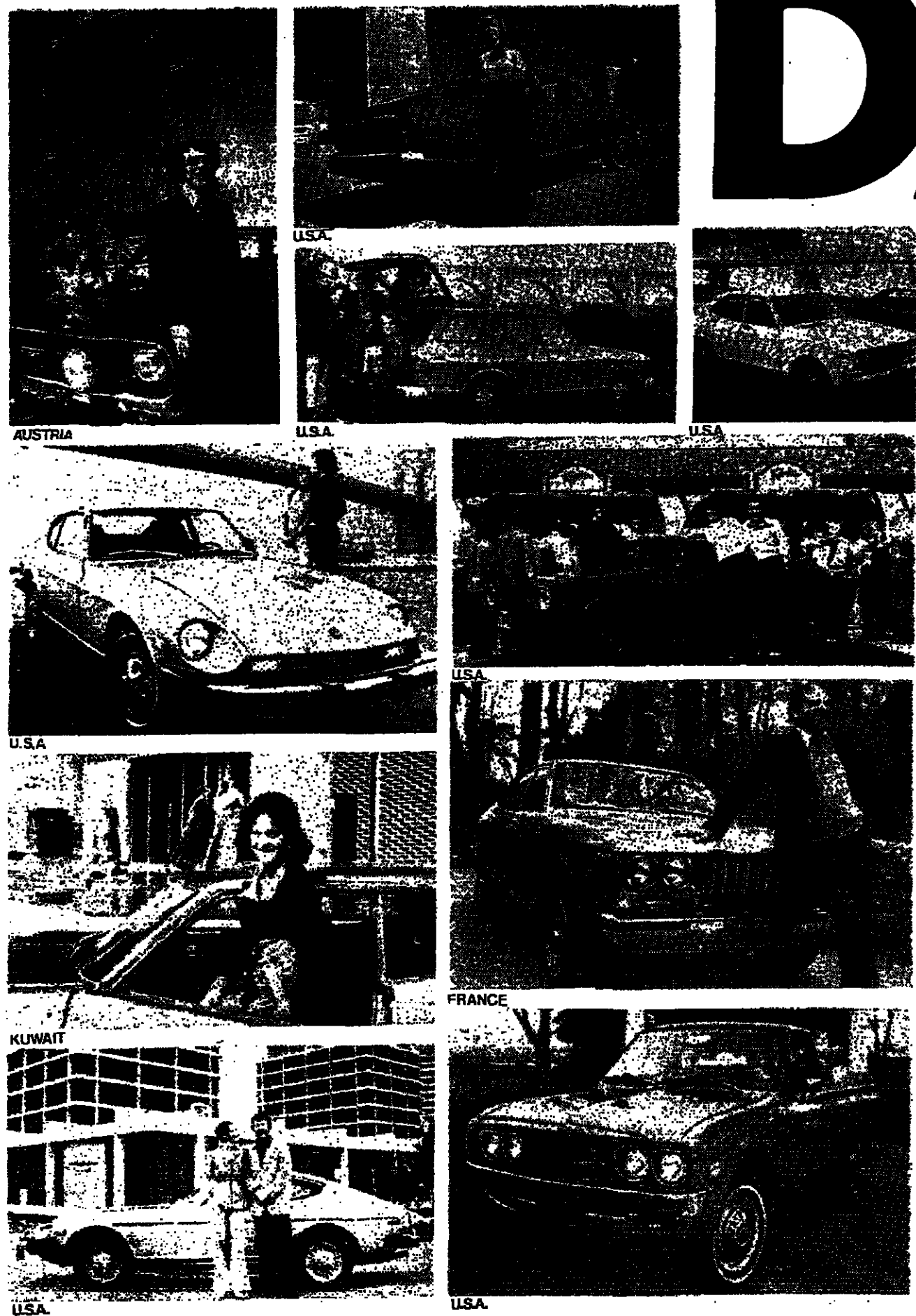
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New U.S. bill jeopardizes one-fourth of U.N. budget

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (R)—U.S. contributions to the United Nations—one-quarter of the world body's budget—are threatened by a law that took effect this week, Carter administration officials said Saturday.

President Carter signed legislation appropriating funds for the State Department, including the American assessment to the United Nations, on Tuesday.

At the same time, Carter protested against a congressional amendment which he said compromised the government's ability to fulfill its legally binding financial obligations to the U.N. and its specialized agencies.

The amendment to which Carter objected struck out \$27 million in American payments to international organizations and specified that no part of the American dues could be used for technical assistance by the United Nations.

The most serious implication of the amendment is that the U.N. would be prevented

from accepting the remaining \$327 million in the U.S. appropriation, a State Department spokesman said Saturday.

Acceptance of the funds would be precluded by U.N. regulations that prohibit assurances of the money not being used for technical assistance.

U.K. papers censured for corpse photographs

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Press Council of Great Britain Monday severely censured newspapers for a growing tendency to publish pictures of dead bodies.

The advisory group, set up by the government in 1953, said the publication of such pictures was often "a deplorable example of sensationalized journalism."

It called on the press to consider the distress of relatives and friends, and to guard against intrusion into private grief.

"We are in touch with Congress in an effort to get them to change it as soon as possible," the spokesman said of the amendment. "However, if this matter must be dealt with in the next session, it may be spring before a supplementary appropriation can be approved."

It added, however, that sometimes there is justification in publishing pictures of such events, as the massacre of 13 white missionaries in Lusaka, Rhodesia last summer. It was right, the council said, that readers should feel the full horror of that event. The council took its stand in adjudicating various public complaints against British dailies in which controversial pictures appeared.

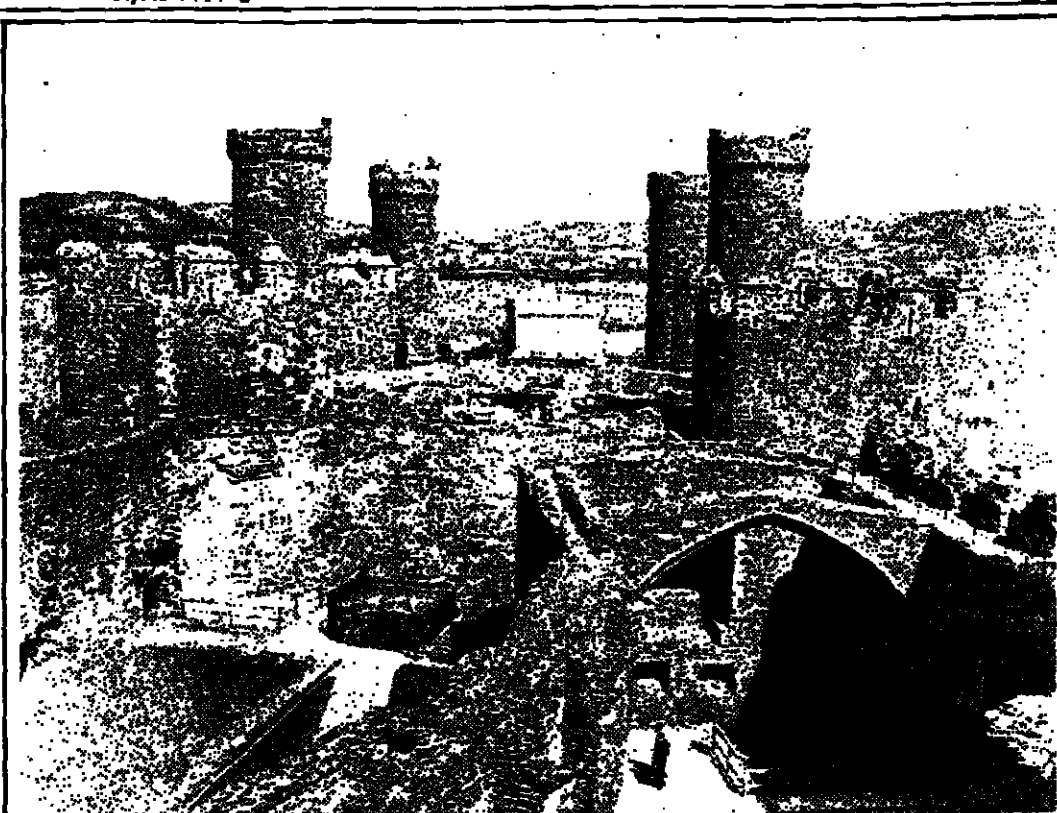
It upheld complaints against the "Daily Express" and "Daily Mail" for publishing a picture of Lady Henrietta Guinness's body after her death by apparent suicide in Italy last May. But it rejected complaints against the "Daily Mail" for printing a picture of the body of murdered Italian politician Aldo Moro, and the "Daily Telegraph" for pictures of the Rhodesian massacre.

The council's findings have no legal weight but the British press generally abide by its guidelines.

Italy concert hall stages orchestra's Roman holiday

ROME, Oct. 15 (R)—When music-lovers arrived Saturday night for a concert scheduled here by the RAI (state broadcasting service) Orchestra, they found there had been a change of program.

Half the players announced they were on strike in support of a pay claim and instead of



RUIN: Four towers dominate the ruins of Conway Castle in north-west Wales, listed as one of Britain's Ancient Monuments. The mayor of Conway is Constable of the Castle.

Detroit woman awarded \$1.5m for 13 years of maltreatment

BLOOMFIELD HILLS, Michigan, Oct. 15 (AP)—A woman kept in bondage and beaten for 13 years by her legal guardians was awarded \$1.5 million by a judge who termed her treatment "a shocking example of human serfdom."

But it was unclear whether Betty June Pelletier would ever collect. The man who kept her prisoner has died and

his wife is missing.

In making his ruling Friday, Oakland County Circuit Judge William Bez said Miss Pelletier, 50, had been treated "worse than an animal" by her guardians of 13 years, Dr. Alvin Finch and his wife, Kathleen.

According to testimony in a civil suit brought by her current guardians, Miss Pelletier was released from a hospital in 1961 to live with the Finches in Southfield, a Detroit suburb.

Miss Pelletier was described in court as retarded, but one of her guardians said Saturday that she has an IQ of about 90, the low point of the range considered normal.

In return for working in their home for 13 years, seven days a week, 12 hours a day, she was paid a total of only \$1,630, and the Finches even coerced her into signing that over to them, the judge was told.

The Finches often beat and choked Miss Pelletier, and they forced her to sleep in an unheated garage in the winter according to testimony. She was allegedly forced to pose for picture with a live chicken tied to her head if she complained.

The Finches moved to Australia in 1974, and Miss Pelletier's guardianship was assumed by Dr. Richard Lenaghan, and his wife, Arlene, of Bloomfield Hills, another Detroit suburb.

After the Finches returned to the United States, the Lenaghans sued them for Miss Pelletier's salary and damages to be specified by the judge.

Finch later died, and Mrs. Finch did not appear at the trial although she submitted a deposition denying allegations in the suit. The country's legal aid society represented Mrs. Finch, whose whereabouts are not known.

China aides foresee imminent U.S. ties, Harvard man asserts

HONG KONG, Oct. 15 (AP)—Chinese leader Hua Guofeng has written to President Jimmy Carter outlining Peking's position on normalizing relations with the United States, something the Chinese expect "could easily come soon" an American expert on China said Saturday.

Dr. Ross Terrill, an associate professor of government at Harvard University who just returned from an 18-day tour of China, said he discussed the question of normalization with Vice Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung.

"I had a talk with her on the world situation in general and she chose to spend 60 per cent on U.S.-Chinese relations," Terrill said. "Their view is that the U.S.-China relationship is not a diplomatic issue but a political issue, and the position they want the Americans to take is the long-term view of the relationship, to view it politically and not just diplomatically and to view it in strategic terms."

"I understand Chairman Hua has sent a letter to President Carter along these lines," he said in an interview before leaving for Australia. He declined to give further details about the communist party chairman's message.

Chinese informants accompanying Foreign Minister

Huang Hua on his current visit to Britain are saying private Carter to visit Peking next year if Washington and Moscow sign a new strategic arms limitation pact. The purpose of the visit, the sources say, would be to discuss the implications of the pact and other major issues with China's new leadership.

Terrill said Miss Wang "was very pleased" with the visit of Carter's National Security Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski made to China last May.

"I think what impressed the Chinese about the situation in Washington is that they see the strategic arguments for normalization having advanced since April."

Separated twin dies in U.S.; sister failing

DURHAM, North Carolina, Oct. 15 (AP)—The second of the infant Siamese twin girls who were separated by doctors at Duke Medical Center died Sunday morning of heart failure, officials said.

Dr. Howard Filston said Tonya Bain died at 9:10 a.m. less than 24 hours after he sister Sonya died.

"Her weakened heart was never able to supply fully the needs of her body tissues as she died from unremitting cardiac failure," Filston said in a brief statement.

A team of four senior surgeons and five staff physicians performed a five-hour operation Thursday in an attempt to save the twins, born Oct. 1 at Wake Medical Center in nearby Raleigh.

But the doctors never offered much hope that either girl would survive. They said following the surgery that the twins faced "horrendous odds."

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3rd World news plan labeled monstrous

SENDAI, Oct. 15 (R) — A leading British sociologist and press expert Sunday described UNESCO draft proposals for journalism in the Third World as a "monstrous declaration" and accused the agency of becoming a powerful enemy of press freedom.

Lord McGregor, professor of sociology at London University and chairman of Britain's 1974-1977 Royal Commission on the Press, told Japan's annual newspaper convention that UNESCO was taking a wrong approach to the question of press in the Third World.

"What needs to be done is only too clear. We must help to meet deficiencies in practical ways like setting up small radio stations and newspaper plants and providing on-the-spot training programs," he said.

Third World journalists, like journalists everywhere, needed support when faced with attacks from their governments, he said.

"They will not be assisted by the new draft declaration which the director-general of UNESCO has recently published.

"It poses an even greater threat to the freedom of the press than that contained in the original version.

"The purpose of the declaration is to make respectable measures the real objective of which is to curtail legitimate news gathering and dissemination of information and ideas."

Failed nuclear sub pirate attempts suicide in cell

ROCHESTER, New York, Oct. 15 (AP) — One of three men accused of plotting to steal a nuclear submarine attempted to strangle himself Saturday in his jail cell here, his lawyer said.

James Cosgrove, 26, of Geneva, New York, was found unconscious in his cell with a strip of blanket knotted around his neck, authorities said.

A guard removed the makeshift noose and shook Cosgrove awake. He was taken to a hospital, but returned to Monroe County Jail late Saturday suffering only slight discomfort and reddening



SHEEP CHAIR: A British farmer's wife designed this version of the traditional Shepherd's Chair to make sheep more docile for veterinary treatment.

Workers gingerly pump crude from gashed ship

MILFORD HAVEN, Oct. 15 (AP) — The stricken Greek tanker *Christos Bitas* was wauowed between Ireland and Wales Sunday as pumping proceeded cautiously.

An estimated one million gallons of crude oil has already spilled into the Irish Sea from a gash in the tanker's hull. The tanker ran onto rocks on this oil refinery port Sunday afternoon. It has been towed midway between the Irish and Welsh coasts in an effort to save snoraine bird sanctuaries and pristine beaches from pollution.

By midday Sunday no oil had been reported on shore.

By dawn, more than 362,000 gallons of the *Christos Bitas*' 10.5-million gallon oil cargo had been transferred to the tanker *Esso York*. Two other tankers were also standing by.

Pumping will continue until salvage experts are satisfied the ship is safe enough to tow into port.

The 58,000-ton tanker's list improved one degree from 14 to 13 degrees overnight.

"Our efforts are meeting with a measure of success, but it's early days yet," said the emergency center set up at St. Ann's head coastguard station.

A fleet of 10 vessels were spraying detergents on an oil slick measuring 16 kilometers by six.

Pumping was delayed Saturday because of thick fog which prevented the pumps from being airlifted to the tanker. Instead, they were taken to the scene by a tug boat.

The sea was calm, enabling pumping to get under way when the pumps from Holland arrived Saturday night.

As a precaution, 32 of the crew have been taken off at the captain's request. The vessel's decks are partly awash.

Six crewmen remained aboard Sunday with seven salvage and oil company experts.

The tanker was en route from Rotterdam to Belfast for British Petroleum when it ran onto rocks.

The department of trade has announced a full-scale investigation in the wake of reports the ship's captain waited 14 hours before requesting help.

We will all go to conference, Smith says

SAN DIEGO, California, Oct. 15 (R) — Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith said Saturday night that he and his three black colleagues on the Executive Council are willing to attend an all-party conference on the country's future without pre-conditions.

It was the first time Smith had said that Abel Muzorewa, Chief Jeremiah Chirau and Ndabaningi Sithole would all attend a conference without setting conditions.

Smith made the statement in a luncheon speech to a group of American editors and newspaper publishers. He was with Sithole.

The statement was the first indication that all members of the executive have expressed willingness to sit down at the conference table with guerrilla leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

"I have noticed since I've been here that United States spokesmen and even President Carter are saying that we are standing in the way of an all-parties conference," Smith said.

"We and our two other colleagues are willing to attend such a meeting. All we ask is that necessary preliminary planning take place so that we can be assured that it will be constructive."

"We believe also that there,

should be no pre-conditions." Smith and the other members of the Executive Council are visiting the United States in an effort to drum up support for their plans for an internal settlement.

Since he arrived in the United States last Saturday, Smith has claimed that the internal settlement — with elections due in December — meets all the conditions laid down by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in 1976 for Rhodesia to be recognized by the Western powers and economic sanctions lifted.

Smith has frequently said the four signatories to the March 3 majority rule agreement command the support of 85 per cent of the 250,000 white and 6.8 million black Rhodesians.

Before elections can be held the white minority must approve a majority rule constitution in a referendum Smith has promised for later this month.

An all-party conference is a key element of the Anglo-American plans for a settlement.

In Washington on Thursday, Smith told reporters he and Sithole would be willing to attend a conference without pre-conditions, providing there were none set by the other parties.

(A senior American official,

speaking to reporters aboard Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's plane as it headed Saturday for Pretoria from Washington, said Vance had directed State Department officials to contact Smith to discuss those remarks.)

(The official said the United States would welcome it if Smith were not setting any conditions on his participation.)

During his 40-minute joint appearance here with Sithole,

Smith repeated much of what he has been saying since he arrived earlier this week.

"We are here to try to build bridges of communication," he said. "There seems to be a misconception about our country."

"What is expected from us? We've done everything that the free world has asked us to do. What more do they want us to do?"



Ian Smith

Namibia visit was 'helpful'

Western aides prepare Pretoria talks

PRETORIA, Oct. 15 (R) — Top foreign policy-makers from five Western powers conferred Sunday on their strategy for a critical meeting with South African leaders on the future of Namibia.

The foreign ministers of Britain, Canada and West Germany arrived here from the Namibian capital of Windhoek, where they held day-long talks Saturday with local officials, to join U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and French Deputy Foreign Minister Olivier Stirn.

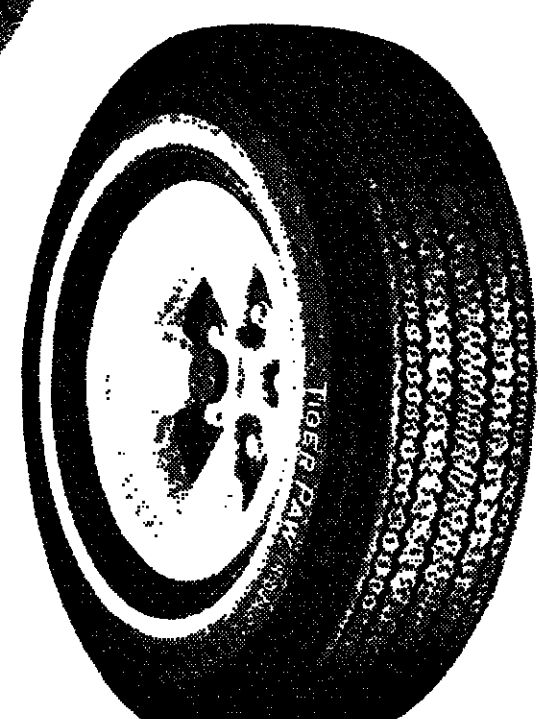
Speaking at Waterkloof military airfield outside Pretoria, both Britain's David Owen and West Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher said the Windhoek talks were helpful.

The five men, representing the so-called Western "contact" group which has been negotiating with South Africa over the future of Namibia for the past 18 months, were due to meet Prime Minister Pieter Botha and Foreign Minister Pik Botha Monday to try to resolve differences between the United Nations and South Africa over indepen-

dence.

At issue was whether South Africa would proceed with the elections it has independently scheduled for December or accept a U.N. plan for an internationally supervised vote early next year.

The Western powers were planning to stress that the Pretoria government proposals, which have been rejected by all but Namibia's two right-wing nationalist groups, were unacceptable internationally and, if adhered to, would bring heavy U.N. pressure for sanctions against South Africa.



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CHANGES IN IRAN

By revoking most press censorship laws in Iran, the prime minister, acting on the orders of the Shah, has given back to the Iranian people one of the most valued freedoms in the world—that of expression and speech. The only restrictions that remain concern criticism of the monarch and the armed forces. But these are not serious restrictions. Many countries, including such democratic citadels as Great Britain, still prevent crass and harsh criticism of the monarch under the law of lese-majeste. Still the Iranian press will have achieved a major victory for their freedom and what this may entail in Iranian public life.

This is part of the Shah's liberalization program for his country, and if there are still many people in Iran who wish to enjoy greater individual and public liberties, the way to achieving them seems to be less arduous now than ever, provided they resort to peaceful and constructive means.

The Shah has proved himself quite amenable to constructive demands for peaceful change. Indeed, he has been criticized by influential sections of the population for going too far too fast. But he is in a position to know his people better having been at the helm of affairs for over 30 years.

Together with the abandonment of press censorship, he has permitted various sections of the people to peacefully seek improved services, better pay and better fringe benefits. He has sacked the old chief of the much-dreaded intelligence service Savak and has recalled him from his post as ambassador to Pakistan to face charges of cruelty and torture of alleged political prisoners.

These are dramatic changes for the better in Iranian public life—probably unthinkable only a year ago. Cutting down the unlimited powers of Savak and other secret security services will permit the people to air their grievances through a free press without having to resort to such desperate measures as demonstrations, terrorism and other clandestine methods.

Iran is an important element of our part of the world. Its stability and prosperity are crucial factors in the peaceful progress and development of this region. Serious upheavals there may well be exploited by other elements who wish to infiltrate the region.

Iranians who believe that a drastic change in their government might be good for them, had better think again. While no government or ruler is perfect, the Shah has taken significant steps to meet the aspirations and eliminate the grievances of opposition groups. It is up to these groups to reciprocate and capitalize on the Shah's gesture of goodwill. A sustained campaign against the Shah, irrespective of the reforms or concessions he makes, raises serious questions on the opposition's real motives—improvement of conditions or an obsession with power.

We believe that the lifting of press censorship in Iran will give genuine and patriotic malcontents a legal opportunity to air their grievances peacefully without necessarily challenging the legitimacy of the ruler. In turn, the ruler, who is an Iranian patriot himself, will avail himself of the new atmosphere of fearless freedom in his country to learn more about the true feelings and aspirations of his people.

'Just Keep Driving Around—We May Come Up With A Solution Yet'



Herblock is on vacation

U.S. wants PLO talks

By Jim Klarfeld

WASHINGTON — The United States tried to convince Israel at the Camp David summit talks last month to drop the prohibition against U.S. contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization and continues to feel that direct talks with the PLO are desirable, according to high-level officials of the Carter administration.

The Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin is totally opposed to any such contact and intends to hold the United States to its 1975 pledge not to have direct contact with the PLO without Israeli approval. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made that agreement in writing as part of the second Israeli-Egyptian Sinai disengagement agreement.

The issue of contact with the PLO has become relevant again because the second of the two agreements signed at Camp David — the framework for an agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip — will use the cooperation of the Palestinians. And U.S. officials acknowledge the PLO remains the only organized and recognized voice of the Palestinians.

"Our position is that it is always better to have contact and deal directly with groups, no matter what their ideology," a senior U.S. official said. "We have tried to convince the Israelis to find a way around the second Sinai agreement but, so far, they will not let us. There isn't much we can do because we signed the agreement and we have to honor it."

That high official said he believed the West Bank-Gaza accord will be much more difficult to work out than the separate Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty on the Sinai Peninsula.

Negotiations on the Sinai opened Thursday in Washington.

"The Sinai negotiations should really be a quite simple set of talks—we really don't think it is going to be a very difficult job to conclude an agreement," the official said. "Israel and Egypt have already talked in great detail, and we have a draft of an agreement already prepared and ready to show both sides."

The official also said he did not believe renewed fighting in Lebanon will derail the Israeli-Egyptian talks. He said that the fighting there may affect the overall atmosphere in the Middle East but that he did not believe the situation would prevent a successful conclusion of the upcoming talks. Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat agreed to conclude the Sinai treaty within three months of the conclusion last month of the Camp David summit — or possibly sooner.

The U.S. official said he believes talks will begin soon on how to hold elections on the West Bank and Gaza so that the resident Palestinians can elect their own government. At the same time, there are to be negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from those areas and redeployment into designated security areas. The Americans say they still hope that those elections can be held by the end of the year, but as yet there is no timetable.

The U.S. officials say that without Palestinian cooperation it will be difficult, if not impossible, to implement the Camp David accord on the

West Bank. One official said it was clear that the Palestinians on the West Bank, who will be part of the negotiations on the future of that occupied area, look to the PLO for signals on what to do. U.S. officials continue to believe that the more moderate elements of the PLO are interested in a negotiated settlement and that if the Camp David agreements are to work some direct U.S. contact with those moderate elements would be desirable.

The more publicized U.S. hopes of involving Jordan's King Hussein in the peace talks have so far been disappointed. The U.S. official said he believes Hussein would like to enter the West Bank-Gaza negotiations but fears a Palestinian backlash inside Jordan.

The United States has been able to deal indirectly with the PLO primarily through the government of Saudi Arabia, which in large part finances the PLO.

The U.S. officials say that in the summer of 1977 the PLO came very close to accepting United Nations resolution 242 — an implicit acknowledgment of Israel's right to exist. "We thought that we had an agreement but at the last moment the PLO executive committee backed out — there was obviously too much discussion at that level," the high U.S. official said.

Since that point, the United States has all but ignored the PLO, and President Jimmy Carter has severely criticized the organization.

Begin has said that even if the PLO changed its charter—which calls for the elimination of Israel — he would not be willing to negotiate with it. (Newsday)

Arms to the Middle East

By Jonathan Steele

WASHINGTON—

The Camp David peace accords could produce an increase in American arms shipments to Egypt and Israel, according to informed observers here. Senator Frank Church, who is expected to become the next chairman of the foreign relations committee, and Representative Clement Zablocki, the chairman of the similar committee in the House of Representatives, said last month that U.S. military assistance to the Middle East would have to continue at present levels for at least the next two years. Others believe that Egypt's agreement to a separate peace with Israel will make it easier for Congress to accept President Anwar Sadat's request for extra armaments. The Egyptian leader has been expressing growing concern at Soviet expansionism in the Horn of Africa.

Earlier this year he told reporters he wanted to buy the most advanced fighters and fighter bombers in the U.S. arsenal, the F-15 and F-16, in addition to 120 of the older and slower F5-C's. He argued that he needed the planes to defend Egypt from threats from his south and the west.

With his confrontation with Israel apparently over, some U.S. officials would like to see Egypt take a more active role in African affairs. President Jimmy Carter recently met Su-

danese President Jaafar Numeiri who was here on a private visit. Sudan has become one of Egypt's closest allies since Numeiri expelled his Soviet advisers.

Sadat has called a threat to Sudan an indirect threat to Egypt, a view which the U.S. shares. In December, at about the same time that Washington was planning to supply Egypt for the first time with combat aircraft, the U.S. authorized its first sale of similar aircraft to Sudan.

Although Sadat has talked of demobilizing some of his troops on the Sinai front there is no sign that he intends to scale down his growing commitments in Africa. During the Shaba crisis earlier this year, Egypt sent artillery and military instructors to help President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Egypt might yet come to play a part similar to Morocco, which has sent troops to central Africa.

The U.S. Defense Secretary, Harold Brown, is planning to visit Egypt and Israel in January to look at their military requests now that the Camp David summit is over. In addition, to advanced fighters, Egypt is likely to ask for tanks, anti-tank weapons and 2,000 armored personnel carriers.

Washington may also step up its already massive aid for the financially strapped Egyptian economy. For the last

three years, it has given an average of \$1 billion a year. Whether Carter used the promise of greater aid as a lever on Sadat at Camp David is not known, but he is almost certain to offer the Egyptian leader more in the coming months.

In the euphoria of the summit, both Egypt and Israel told the U.S. it is welcome to use their countries for bases. After meeting with the two countries' leaders, Sen. Church said: "We would be welcome at Haifa if we wanted to establish a naval installation there. We would be welcome in the Sinai, if we were interested in establishing an air base there."

On the Israeli side, the Sinai agreement will probably produce extra U.S. supplies of advanced electronic equipment. After abandoning the Sinai as a buffer zone, Israel is expected to put more emphasis on ground monitoring stations and sophisticated reconnaissance planes like the Grumman E2C Hawkeye. Israel already has four. It is the only foreign country which has been sold the plane. In addition, the U.S. has already promised to build two airbases for Israel in the Negev to make up for the airfields it is leaving in the Sinai. The cost of the bases will be included in the American budget for military construction so that it does not break the ceiling of foreign military sales which President Carter has attempted to impose. (G)

The Sinai settlements

By Eric Silver

TEL AVIV—

It is hard to feel much sympathy for the 3,000 or so Israelis who will have to leave the Sinai settlements in the reluctant cause of peace with Egypt. Most of them went into the desert with a fair dash of opportunism to spice their Zionist idealism. And many have flourished, especially in the new farming villages around Sadat, just across the pre-1967 border.

These Moshavim, or small-holder cooperatives, have become major producers of flowers and seeds for export to Europe. The farmers have built themselves spacious two-

storey houses. They have made the most of a continuously sunny climate, light soil, irrigation, and cheap labor.

Golda Meir and others of the old-school Labor leadership were scandalized when they discovered that most of the dirty jobs were being done by hired workers, some of them Bedouin who had been evicted to make way for the Moshavim.

What, they asked, had become of the Zionist ideal of Jewish labor?

The answer, here at least, seems to have been that it is uneconomic when you are half an hour's drive from the Gaza Strip with its quarter of a million Palestinians eager to

supplement their U.N. refugee rations. With the demise of Labor establishment, old school and new, Arab labor has become a fact of life. The current scandal is not that Jewish employ Arab, but that the Arab workers are not too fussy about the wages. If the labor contractors send boys under 18 (which is against the law), so be it. They are willing enough.

At a Kibbutz in the north of Israel, they stopped using seasonal workers after the Arab labor contractor refused to let them join the Histadrut, Israel Union Federation. "I am their Histadrut," he boasted. The Kibbutzniks decided the were getting out of their ethical depth. (G)

NATO's China strategy

By Michael Geller

BRUSSELS —

At the headquarters here of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and in other allied capitals, diplomats, military strategists and politicians are trying to digest the meaning of the extraordinary events that have unfolded 9,000 kms away in Asia in recent months.

These events include: the signing of a Chinese-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship, the new Chinese drive to modernize its industry and deterrence with help from the West, the unprecedented travels to maverick Communist regimes in Romania and Yugoslavia by Chinese Communist Party chief Hua Guo-feng, and the widening discussion in Tokyo these days about an expanded defense role for Japan.

Mixed into all this is the battling between Vietnam and Cambodia and Hanoi's campaign to win friends in the U.S.

For NATO and its individual member countries, the situation involves both potential bonuses and pitfalls, mostly because virtually everything that is happening in Asia — with the exception of Vietnam's

strong ties to Moscow rather than Peking — is troubling to the Soviet Union.

Intensified Japanese economic cooperation with China will drain off Tokyo's economic cooperation with the Soviets in Asia, especially aid in developing Soviet natural resources.

A more modern China with greater links to the West could potentially put even more strain on Moscow's two-front defense alignment, which already causes the Kremlin to keep one-fourth and sometimes one-third of its military forces pointing east, instead of west.

Though Peking is still poor, it has potential oil wealth and represents new business for many a hungry West European industry.

On the other hand, the Soviets are immensely more powerful than China and more important to the West. The dilemma facing individual countries within the NATO alliance is how to take part in China's new expansiveness without antagonizing the Soviets.

For example, one NATO official points out the dilemma for Britain posed by Chinese

expression of interest in possibly buying 200 of the Harrier vertical take-off jet fighter-bombers.

The Chinese do not have a good network of airfields along the Sino-Soviet border to handle new conventional jet fighters, and that is why the Harrier jump-jet is appealing. "The British are nervous about it," he said. "There is a commercial benefit and a foot in the door for future business, but what will the Russians think?"

One reason that the new strategic developments in Asia haven't been officially discussed in a special forum in NATO may be that there are, in fact, commercial matters that are sensitive to talk about around the table, a reference to possible competitive business interests among the allies.

The Harrier poses two other problems. It is extremely difficult to maintain and would require training of many Chinese technicians which extends to another level. This may also annoy the Soviets.

In addition, the Harrier can be used for offensive purposes. Several allied officials believe use of defensive equipment — such as anti-tank missiles — might be easier. (WP)

saudi press review

Commenting on the proposed visit Monday by Crown Prince Fahd to Al-Baha in the south "Al-Medina" editorial said that Prince Fahd will be dedicating a number of projects including the major road which connects Taif with the south. Then there is the central power station which is being built at present.

Other projects include the automatic telephone system, radio and TV, more farm land. These are some of the projects that Prince Fahd will be dedicating "and it comes as no surprise that the people there are planning a glorious reception for him to celebrate the occasion of the visit which will herald so much development in their district."

Commenting on an American report on agricultural output in the Arab world, "Al-Medina" said that the report indicated a lower output in 1977 than in 1976, throughout the Arab world. Only Israel continued to show a higher output.

"It is no coincidence, that the American report should also hint that Israeli expertise in this field can help its neighbors do better," the paper said. It added that the Arabs had money, plenty of neglected land, and plenty of consumers, but we seem to be busy with something else, perhaps more important and more useful."

"Al-Bilad" editorial discussed the Arab foreign minis-

ter's conference in Lebanon and urged the parties to the conflict to find a way out of the bloody impasse. The paper appealed to the leaders to drop factional loyalties in the national interest. The tragedy, said the paper, is in the continuation of self-destruction. "This is a historic opportunity that they should not miss."

"Okaz" editorial dealt with the Western Sahara conflict which involves Morocco and Algeria. Algeria supports the Polisario national front which claims the independence of the desert, formerly under Spanish sovereignty and now divided between Morocco and Mauritania, the paper said. Algerian opposition to Moroccan and

Mauritanian sovereignty over the desert stems from the fact that Algeria desired a harbor in Al-Ayoun to export its iron ore. When Morocco refused to concede this demand, Algeria escalated the Polisario struggle to wrench the desert from Moroccan control.

"We believe that any peaceful settlement in the Sahara must involve the abandoning by the Algerians of their attitude toward the Polisario presence inside and outside the desert. This way it may be possible to create the proper atmosphere for a negotiated settlement of the desert issue," the paper added.

"Al-Riyadh" discussed the situation in Lebanon in the light of the Arab foreign minister's conference and concentrated most of its comment on the need to restore political

legitimacy in the country and develop it. "This legitimacy should, as far as possible, be acceptable to and binding on all parties to the Lebanese conflict. Nothing but an Arab formula for peace can be the right start for a return to normalcy in the country," the paper said.

A columnist in "Al-Riyadh" condemned the habit of certain fathers who charge suitors exorbitant dowries for their daughters. Muslim suitors must pay the bride a certain sum of money to help her buy things for herself and the household.

The writer said that some fathers demand more for a daughter who has had some education. "The better her education the more money the father demands. Some fathers distinguish between one daughter and another in the same

household depending on the schooling each one has had.

The writer said that these girls "are not commercial goods and should never be treated as such. Someday a price list of brides may well be in vogue like the price lists of other goods."

A "Okaz" columnist brought up the issue of foreign visitors here who overstayed their welcome. He said that the recent attacks on security forces by certain foreign elements shows the ingratitude of some of these people who were being checked for proper documents. He said that the attacks and the use of arms showed the meanness and immorality of these illegal visitors and urged the government to resort to stern measures to deal with them after having allowed them adequate time to correct their status in Saudi Arabia.



The football fanatic who found out that school exams were being held that day.

—AL-MEDINA

'Discovery': A human interest yarn of oil

"Discovery: The Search for Arabian Oil," by Wallace Stegner Export Books, Beirut, 1971. Reprinted in paperback 1978. SR18.

By F. W. Rawding
JEDDAH—Wallace Stegner is an American author from the western United States who published novels with themes and characters drawn from nature and the wild. It would be interesting to know what brought him to Saudi Arabia to write this account of some of the key events and persons involved in the discovery and exploitation of oil. Judging by the introduction, it could well have been a public relations job for Aramco.

Stegner introduces his readers to the Arabian Peninsula with a geographical survey referring them to features on a non-existent map. One of the less useful of a package of 11 uncaptioned photographs in the front—some of them showing characters readers would like to be able to identify—could have been sacrificed for a good map.

Stegner betrays his mid-western origins when he compares the activities of the Americans with the British abroad. "Instead of living as an aloof enclave wielding great political power, as was the traditional and considered habit of the British," he writes, "the Americans early participated in local life, becoming teachers, helpers and advisers..." What, one imagines, does he think all the British official and commercial, medical, engineering and educational people were doing in India, Africa and South East Asia all those years?

Stegner goes on to describe "that fantastic American energy and adaptability which was the wonder of the world" in the 1930s, "and which would, a few years later, become its main defense against fascism." This is not strictly accurate until 1944, when the invasion of Europe brought more Americans into the field against fascism for the first time in a war which started in 1939.

What is certainly true is that as an expression of American technological genius, Aramco has had, on the whole, a beneficial effect upon the evolution of Saudi Arabia and that this is recognized by the Saudis themselves. The close cooperation between the Kingdom and the United States in a number of crucial areas is proof. The story, as Stegner tells it, starts in Jeddah in 1933,

with the arrival of Lloyd Hamilton of Standard Oil of California (Socal). He came with a brief to negotiate for concessions in what was effectively (because of the Anglo-Saudi Treaty of Jeddah in 1927, in which Britain recognized the sovereignty of King Abdul Aziz) the only independent country, apart from the emirate of Yemen, in the Arabian Peninsula. Socal, through the byzantine machinations of a New Zealander, Major Frank Holmes, had already insinuated itself into Bahrain in 1930.

Now the maverick, British ex-Colonial Officer, H. St. John Philby, enters the plot. At this time he was selling Ford cars in Jeddah. Philby arranged, through his friendship with King Abdul Aziz, for invitations to be sent to a variety of potential developers of Arabia's water and mineral resources and commercial possibilities. This was the background to Hamilton's arrival.

The deal done
With Sheikh Abdullah Sulaiman, the King's minister of finance, Hamilton got down to the protracted business of negotiations. The British-Dutch company Iraq Petroleum (IPC), whose main efforts were concentrated upon denying access to rivals (and for whom Philby also acted from time to time), with easily outbid. So the Americans successfully entered the arena of the Middle East. This is a well told tale and Stegner clearly indicates its long term results:

"Saudi Arabia's entrance into the modern world...the unsettling effects of sudden wealth and abrupt cultural change; for America...the inevitable political responsibilities of massive involvement." For 50,000 pounds sterling in gold, to be paid over 18 months, and for a guaranteed royalty, less than had been sought, the deal was delivered.

Now Stegner introduces the men who began the exploration of 320,000 square miles of desert, the area of the concession, and describes their immediate difficulties. Here the style of writing is rather mechanical and uninspired...

"Across Arabia, doggedly, by car and camel, the job went on." Apparently without a lot of humor. One gets the impression that the explorers, grimly determined not to give offense to anybody, were behaving like a group of exceptionally well-motivated boy scouts, showing the locals how to use flit guns and to be neurotic about drinking water. "A revolution of rising expectations had begun. Saudi Arabia would never be the same."

It is a great pity that none of the first ten pioneers in oil exploration ever kept a diary and, as Stegner points out, they wrote few letters.

The geological acuteness of two of these pioneers established what was to be the first Saudi Arabian oil well, Dammam No. 7, two years ahead of the time limit imposed by the terms of the concession. Further successes followed swiftly on. This makes interesting reading. The pioneers, with their formal practical skills, incurably romantic attitudes to desert sunsets and sense of wonder in their encounters with Arabs, high and low, emerge as very fresh and likeable men.

Another group of Americans followed to do the drilling: the wildcaters. They were, apparently, a rough-necked assortment of individuals with variously absorbing characteristics: "slouchy and laconic; small, fat, ferociously foul-mouthed and as soft, under the crust, as a camembert." They had, as Stegner puts it, "a

general lack of comprehension of the finer points of inter-cultural relations". In the light of this, there were remarkably few incidents involving friction with the increasing number of Saudi workers, though two crises are graphically described. One feels that the calm prevailing as a general rule is a tribute to the essential courtesy and tolerance of Arabs.

The arrival of the first American women in 1936, "gingerly, unveiled and stared at", began to break, in Stegner's view, "the isolation of Saudi Arabia." It was the beginning of an American community which has evolved over the years in Dhahran to become something like an oil town in the western United States. The commercial production of oil started in October, 1938.

Wildcat encounter
There are good pieces of writing about journeys made by some of the oil men back and forth from the coast to Riyadh and as far afield by road to Jeddah. An encounter

between the King and one of the wildcaters, who was brought to Riyadh to dig for water, is an example of a racy and amusing incident: "At one point, Sheikh Abdullah asked him to pull the bit to show the king how the thing worked... 'Who's diggin' this well, you or me?' he said. His truculence so tickled Ibn Saud that he... called him 'Jack the Engineer'... and had him in frequently for conversations, like Harun al Rashid making merry company with Abu Hassan, the wag."

The steady development of the oil potential of Saudi Arabia proceeds during the Second World War, of which a bombing raid carried out over Bahrain by the Italian Air Force is described. Pearl Harbor, at the end of 1941, brought America into the war and many of the oil men became warriors. Others diversified into agriculture, in Saudi Arabia itself, in Kharij, and into improving public health and the education of employees. This was "compassion

reinforced by enlightened self interest" and none the worse for that.

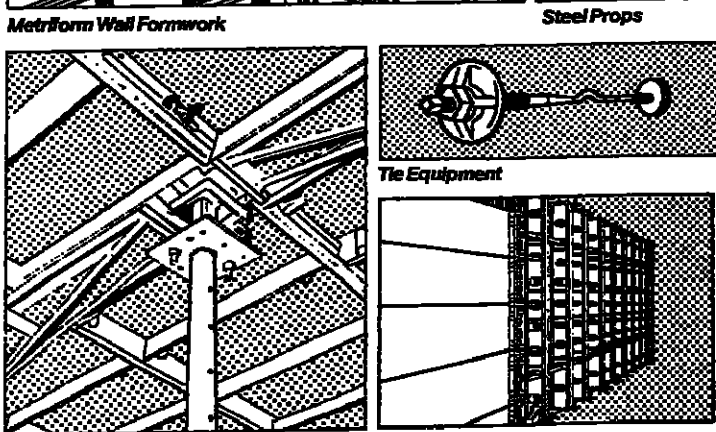
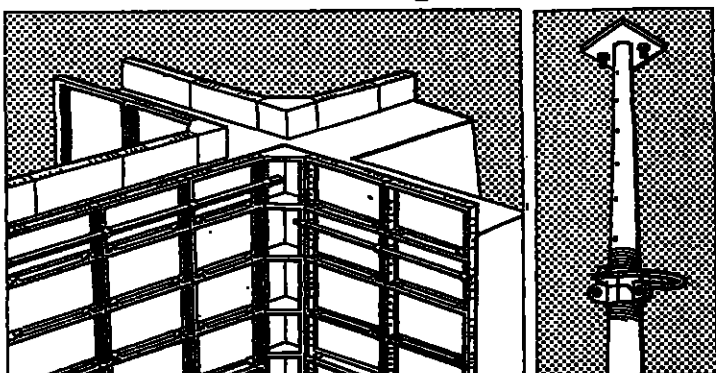
After the war, the exploitation of oil was increased and the scheduled production was 550,000 barrels a day by the end of 1945. Stegner's book ends, rather abruptly, at this point.

"Discovery" is a very uneven book. It has some very good and some very dull writing. A lot of the personal stories will be found too folksy and cute for some tastes. Many of the events described leap about alarmingly in historical flash backs which spoil the smoothness and continuity of the story. Much of the historical matter, however, is important and detailed. Essentially, "Discovery" is a "human interest" story which will appeal to many readers, especially those who have visited or intend to visit the place described.



The cover of the 1978 reprint of 'Discovery'

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Egyptians look for peace to bring relief to an exhausted country

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO — An Egyptian workman who has never known a day when the country was not in a state of war with Israel watched with amusement as a jammed, smoking bus lurched through the donkeys and pushcarts at a busy Cairo intersection, the usual crowd of intrepid young men clinging to the outside.

"After peace comes," he said with a wave that took in the whole scene, "no more of that, everything will be all right."

Similar vignettes can be found all across Egypt, variations on the theme that peace will bring prosperity. The 40 million people of an exhausted and poverty-stricken country are looking forward to peace in the belief that will quickly bring them a better life.

They are likely to be disappointed. Economists, bankers, businessmen and political leaders agree that peace with Israel will mean little immediate relief for the Egyptian masses.

In the five years since the last war, the overall economic position of the Egyptian government has improved substantially, but the benefits of that improvement have hardly begun to trickle down to the majority of the population. While the long range effects of ending the state of war with Israel and regaining the Sinai Peninsula will on balance be beneficial, analysts here say, there is nothing to sustain the popular faith that good times lie just ahead.

Time and patience

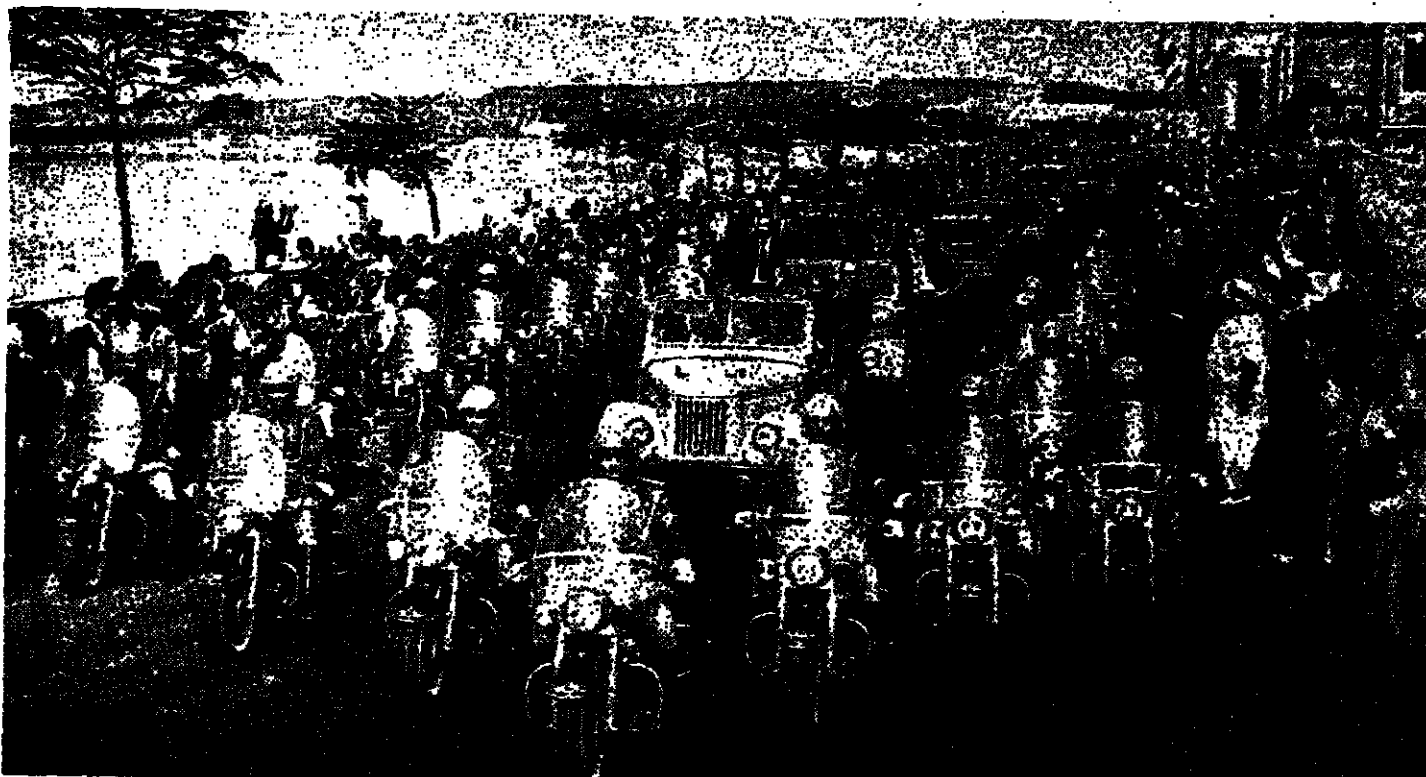
"It is not as easy as people think," an influential Egyptian journalist said. "What we hope is that when we have ended the state of hostility, we can turn our attention to our internal problems. It needs time and patience. We have to work hard and produce more, and we have to keep the popular euphoria under control."

By Third World standards, Egypt is relatively advanced. It has railroads, universities, power stations, factories, harbors and farmland that would be the envy of many other countries. But three decades of war and mismanagement left it near a point of economic helplessness from which it is only beginning to recover.

The recovery is hesitant, and even the coming of peace does not guarantee that it will continue, economic observers here say. Even the statistical improvement in such economic indicators as foreign currency holdings and budget deficit means nothing to most of the population.

That is because the problems they face do not lend themselves to quick remedies no matter how much cash the central government has: deteriorating physical facilities crumbling under overcrowding and neglect, a decline in agricultural productivity, a population explosion, an appalling housing shortage, unemployment, incompetent management in the state-owned industries, illiteracy.

Recently the newspaper "Al Akhbar" printed a summary of the price Egypt has paid for its wars with Israel. Egypt, it said, has lost 100,000 men, devoted 20 per cent of its resources to defense, spends 36 per cent of its income to pay its debt and continues to keep 750,000 men under arms. The result, the paper said, is that the average Egyptian makes less than two



King Faisal with President Sadat on a state visit to Egypt by the late Saudi ruler

dollars a day and more than a million workers are unemployed.

The price of war

Some analysts would quibble over the figures, but there is no doubt that Egypt's long years as point man in the Arab struggle have left it a shambles.

The devastation of the cities along the Suez Canal, the billions spent on arms, and the neglect of public services under the pressure of military demands all contributed to the creation of a swamp that was easier to fill than it will be to drain.

Experts here say it is not likely that the signing of a peace treaty with Israel would bring any substantial demobilization of the armed forces, and that even if it did that would not have an immediately positive impact. The army would probably release its least skilled people and retain the technicians who could make a contribution, observers here say, and Egypt may face the need to re-equip the armed forces without the cash assistance it was receiving while still in the battle.

Economic analysts say that the armed forces may be able to reduce operating costs and petroleum consumption, but mass demobilization would only add to unemployment.

The newspapers are filled with accounts of proposed schemes for developing the Sinai. A committee at the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction is already at work on a plan for "urbanization" of the Peninsula, covering some 800,000 acres.

But there is deep skepticism about these proposals. As the cynics say, Egypt had the Sinai for 5,000 years and never did anything with it. Besides, some economists are warning that while it may be politically rewarding to channel development resources into the Sinai, that will reduce the availability

of funds in other parts of the country that are potentially more productive.

Oil resources

Recovery of the Sinai would contribute to the overall economic improvement by making available its oil resources to a country that is now a net exporter of petroleum.

By some estimates existing and potential oil fields in the Sinai could add 200,000 barrels a day to Egypt's current production of about 600,000 with most of it exportable surplus.

The Camp David agreements specify that a road is to be constructed across southern Israel to link the Egyptian Sinai with Jordan. That is virtually the only clause in the agreements that would bring immediate benefits to ordinary Egyptians. It would make it much easier and cheaper to make the pilgrimage to Mecca, and to travel to jobs in the Gulf states. A tunnel already under construction beneath the Suez Canal would complete a land link between the populated areas of the Nile Valley, including Cairo, and the countries east of Israel.

The Canal itself was reopened in 1975, the first major step taken by President Anwar Sadat to convince the outside world that Egypt was finished with war and wanted to turn instead toward peace and reconstruction.

It is now being widened and deepened, a project that will enable the Canal to take all but the biggest ships and is expected to double its revenue to a billion dollars a year upon completion in 1980.

In addition to oil and the Canal, Egypt's benefiting from a tourist boom that has spurred major hotel construction projects, and the treasury is being enriched by the hard-currency remittances sent home by Egyptians working in the Arab oil states.

The country has an estimated hard currency external debt of more than \$13 billion, which nearly equals the gross national product.

A moratorium on payments to the Soviet Union, rescheduling of other debts, and credits from the International Monetary Fund and Arab oil states have enabled Egypt to wriggle out of a foreign debt corner from which there seemed to be no escape three years ago. But donors and lenders, including the United States, are pressing for further reductions in the budget deficit, estimated at \$1.3 billion this year, and in the balance of trade deficit, which could be two billion dollars depending on the exchange rate at which it is calculated.

No quick benefit

Here again, economic sources say, the improvement in the country's overall national picture has not meant quick benefit for most of the people—on the contrary, it has set back many by spurring inflation and forcing the government to reduce some of its subsidies on essential commodities.

Egypt is heavily dependent on imports for its food supplies. With agricultural productivity declining, land reclamation proceeding slowly and the population booming, the prospect for a return to self-sufficiency are slight. Industrially, new factories are turning out consumer goods like facial tissues, soft drinks, zippers and ballpoint pens, but the major high prestige industrial projects by multinationals that Egypt has been courting have not materialized.

Some observers believe that peace in Egypt would improve the climate for foreign investment, but others say that the country's bureaucratic inertia and inefficiency, not the threat of war, are the real deterrents. — (WP)

Economics in Namibia

By Arthur L. Cavashon

LONDON — Five Western powers seeking South African help for a peaceful Namibian settlement have their own multi-billion dollar stake in the outcome.

The political importance of an international settlement has constantly been portrayed as paramount by the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — all members of the United Nations Security Council.

And it is true that agreement over Namibia could help stabilize much of southern Africa, including turbulent Rhodesia, where independence-seeking black guerrillas are waging an all-out war.

But the foreign ministers and envoys of the West: American Cyrus Vance, David Owen of Britain, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Olivier Stein of France, Hans Dietrich Genscher of Germany and Donald Jamieson of Canada, assembling in Namibia this weekend, are hardly likely to talk publicly

about the huge interest of the own companies in Namibia's fabulous mineral resources.

Beneath the harsh terrain consisting of the Kalahari and Namib deserts, covering 318,000 square miles, lie, in order of production value, gem diamonds, a range of base metals including cadmium, zinc, copper, lead and unquantifiable deposits of uranium kept secret by the South African managers of the disputed territory.

The degree of Western multinational investment in Namibia is extensive but immeasurable because much of it is inextricably involved in the operations of South African-based companies with foreign connections. There is, nevertheless, a British government stake involved in the territory's uranium resources giving Namibia a strategic importance not only to the West but also for South Africa which is engaged in a vigorous nuclear energy program that includes uranium enrichment.

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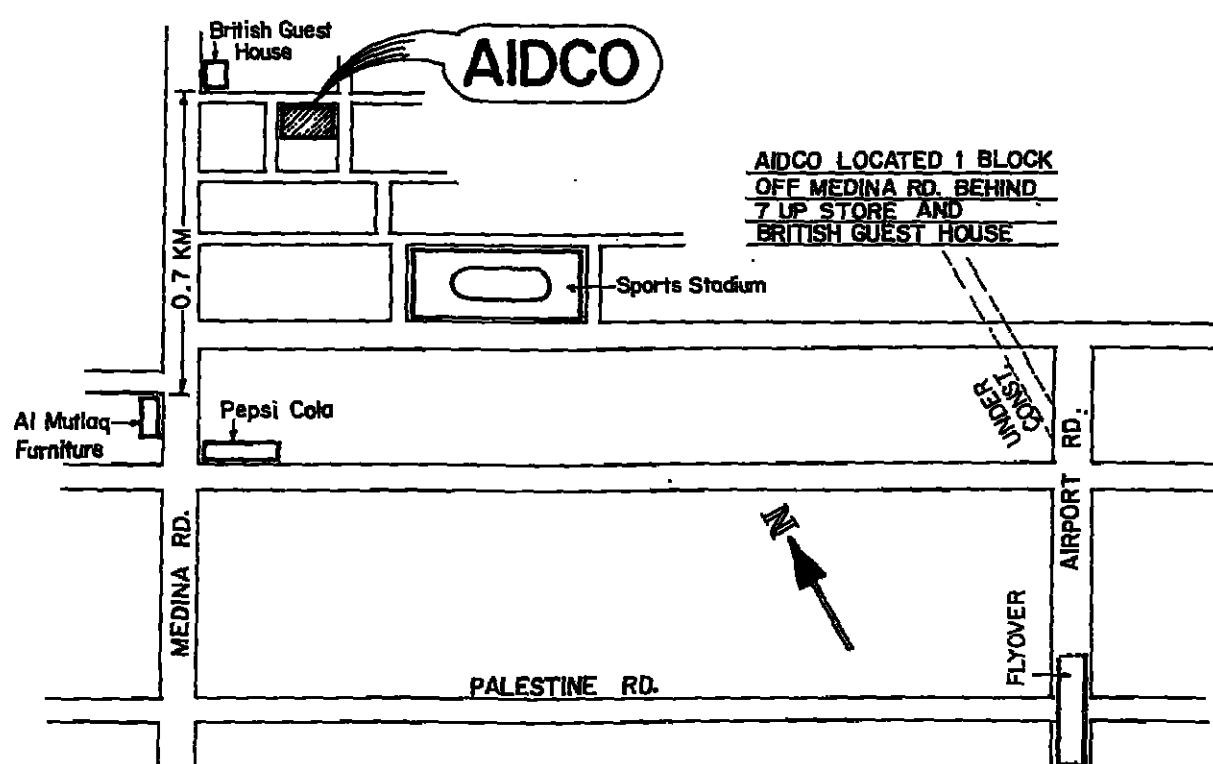
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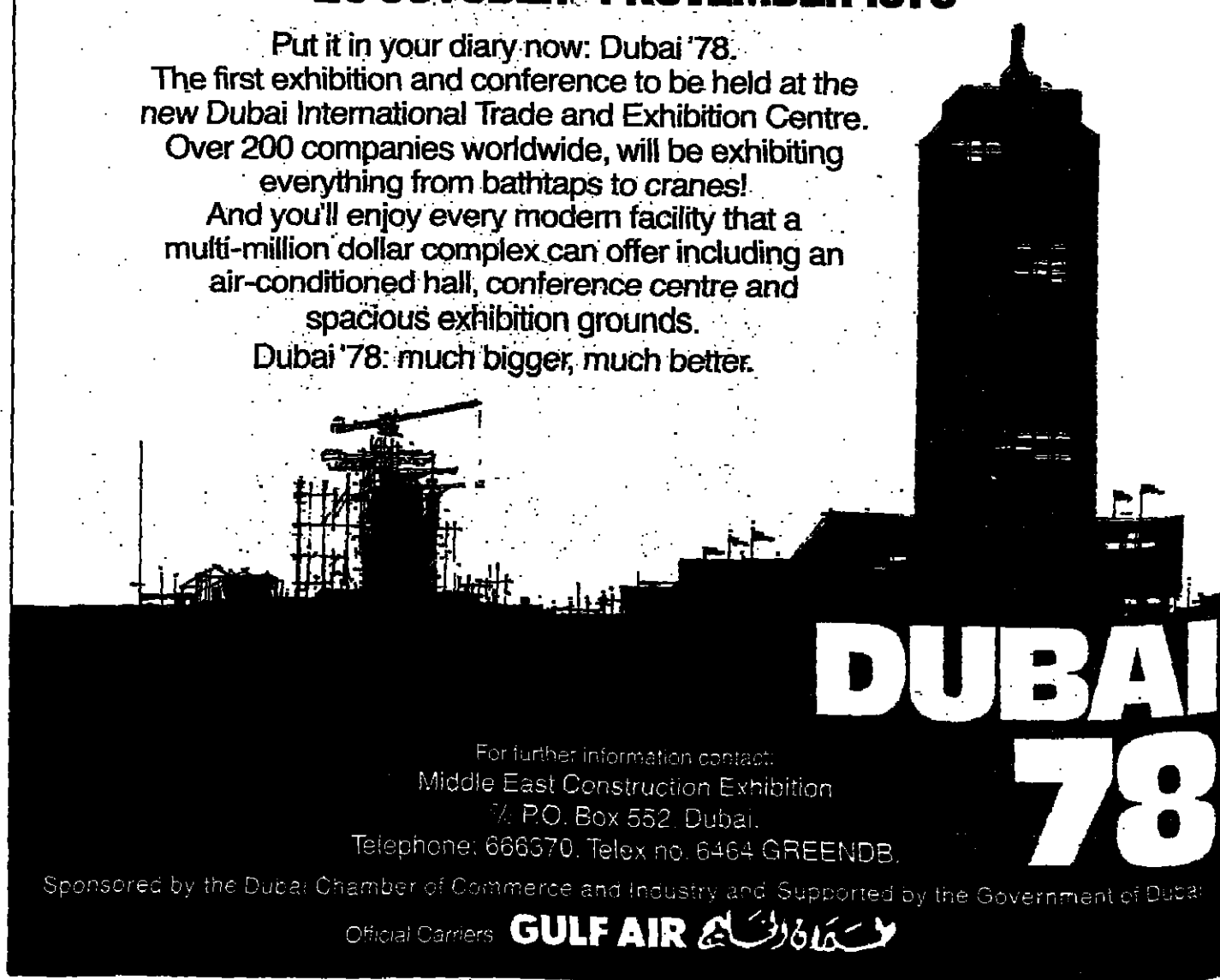
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Reshaping world commodity trade

By Bijl Khindaria

GENEVA — A far-reaching program demanded by developing countries to radically alter the face of the world's commodity trade has been revived despite opposition by industrialized Western nations who fear that their consumers might have to foot most of the bill.

Under sharp diplomatic pressure the Western nations have agreed to reopen talks "in a constructive spirit" on the creation of a multimillion dollar fund which will finance a fundamental reorganization of world markets for at least 18 key commodities sold by the developing countries.

Developing countries broke off negotiations on the subject earlier this year charging that the Western nations were deliberately preventing progress towards agreement despite having pledged at a major United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi in 1976 that they would support the fund's creation.

A high-level meeting here of UNCTAD's trade and development board decided that a conference on the fund should be held in November. If the conference succeeds in reaching agreement on the nature and functioning of the fund, separate negotiations to overhaul the world's main commodity markets will get a boost which will significantly change trade relations between developed and developing countries.

Early effects

It is quite possible that the first effects will begin to be felt by traders as early as the third quarter of next year. But there is no reason yet to believe that consumers in industrialized countries will face any unusual increases in the prices of essential goods along the lines that occurred when OPEC raised oil prices in 1973.

The fund is the backbone of an integrated program for commodities sponsored by UNCTAD which is designed to stabilize prices and supplies of 10 "core" commodities that provide the bulk of earnings for some very poor developing countries and eight other less crucial commodities. The core commodities are cocoa, coffee, copper, cotton, hard fibers, jute and jute goods, natural rubber, sugar, tea and tin.

The industrialized countries agreed at Nairobi in 1976 that they would go along with the program, including the fund, but found in subsequent negotiations that stabilizing world markets was much more difficult than expected. The fear also arose that once producer countries began to cooperate with one another they would find it easier to join hands in cartels which could be used to "blackmail" the industrialized importing nations.

Development core
Developing countries have made the program and the fund a cornerstone of their now vociferous demand for a new

international economic order to secure a deal more in line with their needs and ideals. The first and most important need of many desperately poor developing countries in world trade is to get at least stable if not better prices for their exports.

The UNCTAD and Commonwealth secretariats have eloquently argued the case for heeding these developing country demands. UNCTAD estimates that at least \$6 billion will be needed in the fund to give the integrated program for commodities a fair start.

The United States and the European Economic Community are very sceptical of the proposed program's feasibility. With its own failures in the field of food market stabilization very much in mind, the EEC is particularly reluctant to sink money into stabilization schemes that are extremely wide-ranging and involve so many more commodities and countries.

The Western nations are in a bind because while they have serious doubts about the integrated program's practicality, they also have a vested interest in securing price stabilization and supply guarantees to prevent situations such as the one, in the early seventies when the price of sugar sky-rocketed, causing job redundancies and

an outcry by consumers in Britain and France.

The European Community tried to solve this problem through the price stabilization (SIABEX) schemes which it concluded with more than 50 developing countries under the Lome Convention. But the schemes have not worked well and changes are being sought in the continuing negotiations to renew the Lome Convention.

Although the developing countries have so far stood solidly behind their demand that the integrated program should be completed and implemented, grave doubts have begun to appear in some of the larger countries who are on the threshold of substantial industrialization. These countries have realized that price stabilization could mean a worsening in their terms of trade because the cost of their industrial imports will rise with inflation in the West while the prices of their basic commodity exports might remain unchanged despite real production and supply shortages.

Communists aloof

The Communist nations have so far stayed aloof from this part of the dialogue between developed and developing countries on the grounds that the problems being discussed are vagaries of the free market mechanism which does not concern them. They do not want any international measures in the market stabilization field to touch commodity trade within the Socialist bloc.

The main feature of the integrated program is that each commodity market will be stabilized through a separate agreement consisting principally of a buffer-stocking arrangement combined with a system of maximum and minimum prices. The financial fund would be used to pay for the buffer stocking operations.

Mechanics key

The key controversies about the fund, apart from its size, concern the system to be used to contribute to it and the mechanics of its functioning. The decision to hold the negotiating conference for the fund has relieved some of the sharp and growing tension between rich and poor countries after the breakdown two years ago of the north-south dialogue that began in Paris immediately after the 1974 energy crisis.

The separate negotiations for commodity agreements have so far made very slow progress and UNCTAD's trade and development board this month extended the deadline for completion by one year. Pressure for accord has increased because an UNCTAD conference held every three years, is due in Manila next spring. If the deadlock on the fund is not broken by that time and the integrated program remains without any clear shape, the UNCTAD conference will get bogged down in the issues of principle which were thought to have been solved in 1976. For many diplomats from developing countries that will symbolize the abandonment by the rich nations of a commitment to achieve a restructuring of world economic relations as painlessly as possible through dialogue and compromise.—(G)

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Record price

LONDON — This Persian lacquer pen box sold for 45,000 pounds sterling last week at Sotheby's of London. The box, which Sotheby's estimated at 11,000 to 15,000 pounds, was sold to a private Persian buyer. The price is a record for a piece of Persian lacquer. The box, here depicting a Napoleonic battle, was made in 1847.

Proper native dress in Bermuda

By Charles Hillinger

HAMILTON, Bermuda—When Magruder Wilson Offutt walked down from street in this Atlantic island capital wearing long trousers, people kept stopping him and inquiring.

"Who died?" Offutt apologized for the trousers and explained he had just gotten off the plane from New York and hadn't had time to change clothes.

The only time we wear long pants in Bermuda is to go to a funeral," Offutt explained. Men dress in suitcoat, shirt and tie, "proper socks" (long dark knee socks) and Bermuda shorts to parties and formal affairs, and for the latter, where dinner jackets are required, there are tuxedo shorts with velvet stripes down the sides.

Merchants wear shorts. Preachers preach in Bermuda shorts under their cassocks. Doctors wear them under their medical coats, butchers and bakers under their aprons. So do policemen, taxidrivers and street cleaners.

"I have never been as comfortable in all my assignments as I have been during the past 12 months I have been stationed here as governor," Sir Peter Ramsbotham confided.

Ramsbotham, 59, was Britain's Ambassador to the United States before being named Governor of Bermuda last September. His dress of the day is shirt, tie, suit coat and Bermuda shorts.

D. Colin Shelley, 50, told of the time he and five other Bermudians were in Detroit on business on a hot summer

day and went out to an expensive restaurant for dinner.

"Sorry gentlemen, I can't allow you in dressed as you are," said the maitre d', Shelley related. "Just then four

Arabs walked in wearing long flowing gowns.

"How come you let the Arabs in dressed as they are?" I asked him," Shelley continued. "His answer was they were

in their native dress.

"We told the maitre d' we were from Bermuda and this is our native dress. We convinced him and he let us in." —(LAT)

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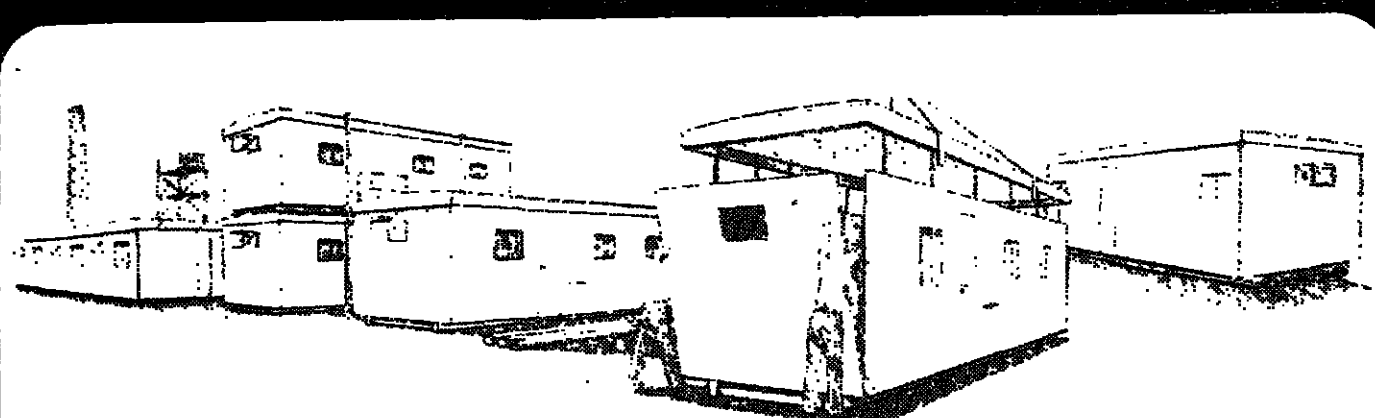
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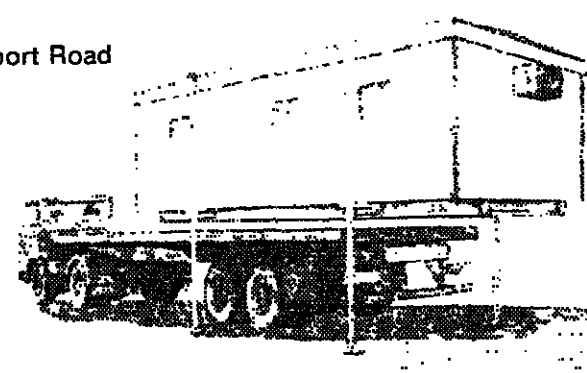
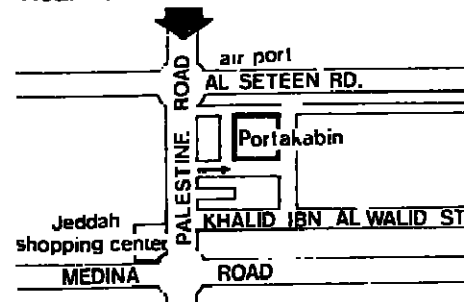
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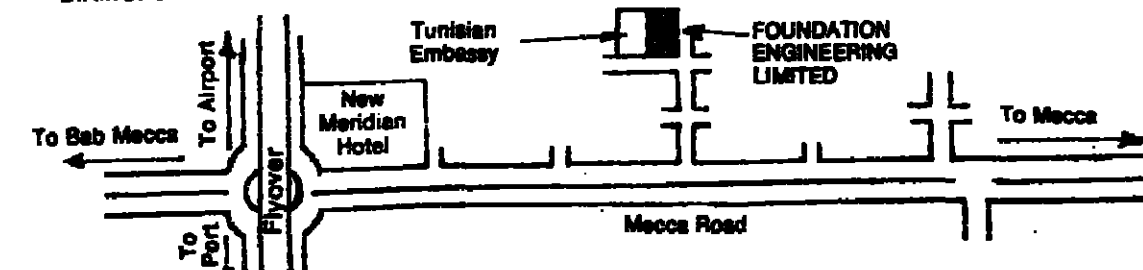
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In 10 innings

New York rebounds to tie Series

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP) — Lou Piniella drilled a dramatic two-out single in the 10th inning, scoring Roy White with the winning run as the New York Yankees bounced from behind for a 4-3 victory over Los Angeles in Saturday's fourth game of U.S. baseball's 1978 World Series.

The Yankees' victory tied the best-of-seven series at two wins apiece with game 5 scheduled for Sunday. Rookie Jim Beattie will pitch for New York with Burt Hooton going for the Dodgers.

Piniella's hit beat rookie Bob Welch, who had come out of the Dodgers bullpen to escape a dangerous jam in the eighth inning when the Yankees rallied to tie the score on a double by Thurman Munson.

With the game tied at 3-3, Rich Gossage relieved for New York and the game settled into a classic duel between two fast-pitch artists.

In the 10th, White batted back from an 0-2 count to work out a walk from Welch with one out. Munson then popped up, but Reggie Jackson — victimized by Welch on a game-ending strikeout in the second series contest — delivered a single to right, sending White to second.

That brought up Piniella and, on a one-strike pitch, the veteran Yankee hit a single to center that sent White scampering home with the winning run and insured a return trip to California for game 6 of this series.

Munson doubled home New

York's tying run in the eighth inning before Welch came out or the Dodgers bullpen to preserve the deadlock.

Los Angeles starter Tommy John was nursing a 3-2 lead built on Reggie Smith's three-run homer when Paul Blair opened the Yankees eighth with a single.

Terry Forster relieved John, and White sacrificed the runner to second. That brought up Munson, captain of the Yankees. Forster got ahead on the count at 0-2, one of the strikes a foul ball that smashed off Munson's leg so hard that it rolled all the way to shortstop. On the next pitch, Munson doubled inside third base for the tying run.

After Jackson was hit by a pitch, the 21-year-old Welch—

who had saved the Dodgers' second-game victory — relieved again. He retired Piniella on a pop fly, then struck out Craig Nettles, ending the rally. Then the game settled down to a duel of relievers with Welch of the Dodgers and Gossage of the Yankees matching fastballs as the contest spun into extra innings.

The Yankees got back in the game with two runs in the sixth against John, helped along by a bizarre play involving Dodgers shortstop Bill Russell. With one out, White singled to center and Munson walked on a 3-2 pitch. Jackson followed with a single to right, scoring White with the first New York run. The hit extended Jackson's streak of driving in at least one run to eight consecutive World Series games, tying the all-time record held by Lou Gehrig.

Then, with the score 3-1 and runners at first and second, Piniella lined a shot near second base. Russell gloved the ball for a moment and it seemed like a sure double play with Munson trapped off second.

But Russell dropped the ball. He recovered in time to step on second, forcing Jackson, and it seemed he still might complete the double play with a throw to first.

But the throw was low and struck Jackson — who had only gone a few feet off first base — in the right thigh. It bounced away, into foul territory, allowing Munson to score.

The Dodgers argued that Jackson had interfered with the throw, but the umpires did not allow the protest. It was ruled a fielder's choice with an error on Russell.

Until the fifth, John and New York starter Ed Figueroa were locked in a scoreless game. A 40-minute rain delay had interrupted play in the bottom of the third, and then Smith's three-run homer interrupted the string of scoreless zeroes in the fifth.

Game 4

Los Angeles 000 030 000 0-3 6 1
New York 000 002 010 1-4 9 0
(10 innings)

John, Forster (8), Welch (8) and Yeager, Grote (9), Figueroa, Tidrow (6), Gossage (9) and Munson. W—Gossage, 1-0. L—Welch, 0-1. HR—Los Angeles, Smith (1).

Evert survives first set loss to crush Wade



WADE: Seemed to tire

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Oct. 15 (AP) — Chris Evert rebounded from a first-set defeat Saturday to pound out a 6-7, 6-2, 6-4 victory over Virginia Wade and win the \$100,000 U.S. Women's Indoor Tennis Tournament at the Met Sports Center.

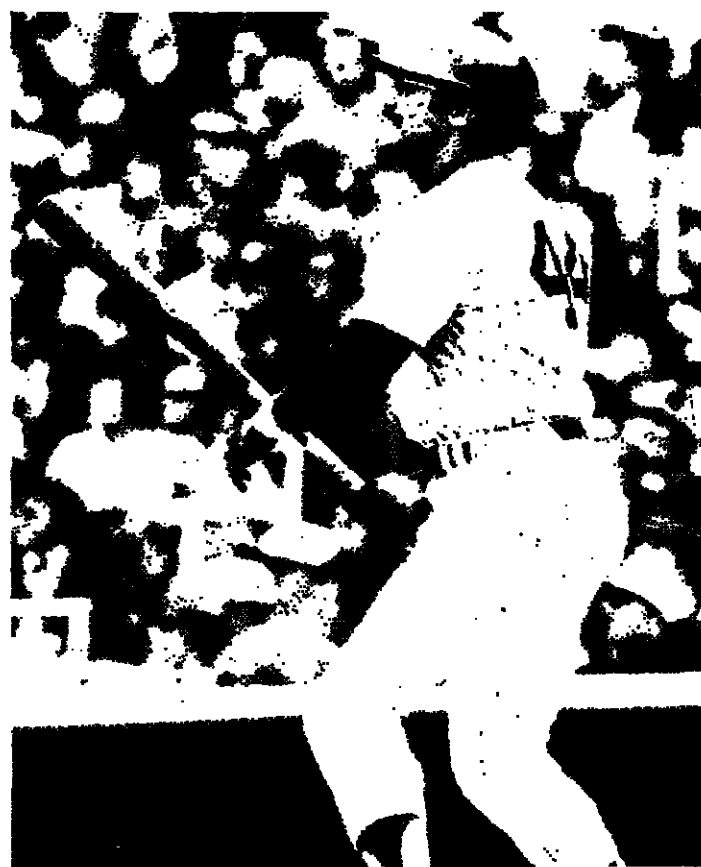
Evert, in winning the 70th annual event for the first time, picked up \$20,000 and increased her 1978 earnings to \$160,907.

Wade, relying on her strong serve and matching Evert with a superb backhand, assumed a 3-1 lead in the first set and won the tiebreaker 7-4. But Evert's long crossing shots took their toll on Wade, who appeared to tire in the final two sets.

Evert, 23, took command of the second set when Wade missed an easy slam to go ahead 3-2. She then took 16 of the next 17 points, including 14 in a row, to win the set decisively.

Evert, the all-time women's leading money winner with nearly \$1.8 million in career earnings, never trailed in the final set and went to match point in the final game before winning.

She holds a 28-6 lifetime advantage over the hard-hitting Englishwoman.



REGGIE FRACAS: New York's Reggie Jackson, who singled in the sixth inning of Saturday's game was the object of complaints from the Dodgers' dressing-room that he interfered with a throw.

Dodgers claim Jackson interfered with throw

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP) — The Dodgers remained incensed long after the game after umpire's call in the sixth inning permitted a Yankees run to score.

A sixth-inning hip movement by Reggie Jackson brought the complaints.

Jackson had driven in Roy White and was on first base with Thurman Munson at second when hero Lou Piniella lined to shortstop Bill Russell near second base. Russell dropped the ball and then tagged second, automatically forcing Jackson.

His throw to first trying for the double play bounced off Jackson and by the time it was recovered, Munson had scored.

Manager Tom Lasorda, still vehement, declared, "He can't go back to first. He's out. He stood there. He's got to get out of the way. He's got to move out and give the man the right to throw the ball. What he did was interference. It made the difference of us going into the eighth leading 3-1 instead of 3-2. That's how much it meant."

Thurman Munson doubled down the third baseline in the eighth, driving home Paul Blair with the tying run.

Many of the disappointed Dodgers remained in hiding in their shower room long after the game ended and others refused comment. There was one woman reporter in the dressing room, allowed under court order in New York.

Piniella disregards advice on rookie's high fastball

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP) — Reggie Jackson told Lou Piniella to lay off Bob Welch's high fast ball. Piniella didn't, and, as a result, the World Series is tied at two games apiece after still another comeback by the Yankees.

Piniella was the first batter faced by Welch, the Dodgers' smoke-throwing 21-year-old rookie sensation. Welch entered Saturday's game in the eighth inning with the score tied 3-3.

The count went to 3-1 and Piniella swung at the next four pitches, fouling off three before popping out.

"I thought I had some good swings against him," said Piniella, the Yankees' leading hitter during the regular season with a .314 average. "But after I popped-out, Reggie told me not to swing at the high pitches."

So what did Piniella do when he came up again in the bottom of the 10th after Welch walked Roy White with one out and Jackson drilled a two-out single through the right side?

The first pitch was a high fast ball, out of the strike zone. Piniella swung and missed.

"It was a bad pitch, up and in," he said. "Welch throws as hard as anybody in baseball and I was anxious, but I'm an anxious hitter. Pitchers don't have to throw me too many strikes."

Welch's next — and last — pitch was another high fast ball, also out of the strike zone. Piniella swung...and didn't miss.

The ball landed in center field, scoring White and scalping the Dodgers 4-3 to even what has suddenly become an exciting World Series.

Piniella shrugged off his game-winning single. "The key was not my base hit," he said, "but the way the pitchers kept the game within reach after we fell behind 3-0. It was Dick Tidrow holding them right there and Goose (Rich Gossage) shutting them out after that."

Game four box score

Los Angeles						New York					
	AB	R	H	E	BI		AB	R	H	E	BI
Lopes 2B	4	1	0	0		Blair CF	4	1	2	0	
Russell SS	5	0	2	0		Rivers PH	1	0	0	0	
Smith RF	4	1	1	3		White LF	3	2	1	0	
Garvey 1B	4	0	0	0		Munson C	3	1	2	1	
Cey 3B	4	0	1	0		Jackson DH	4	0	2	1	
Baker LF	4	0	0	0		Piniella RF	5	0	1	1	
Monday DH	2	0	1	0		Nettel 3B	4	0	0	0	
North CF	4	0	0	0		Chamblis 1B	4	0	0	0	
Yeager C	3	1	1	0		Stanley 2B	3	0	0	0	
Davalil PH	1	0	0	0		Spencer PH	1	0	0	0	
Grote C	0	0	0	0		Doyle 2B	0	0	0	0	
Total	35	3	6	3		Dent SS	4	0	1	0	
New York						Total	36	4	9	3	

Pitching

IP H R ER BB SO

Los Angeles

John 7 6 3 2 2 2

Forster 1 1 0 0 0 0

Welch 2 2 1 1 1 3

New York

Figueroa 5 4 3 3 4 2

Tidrow 3 2 0 0 0 4

Gossage 2 0 0 0 1 2



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First French conquer Everest at third try

KATMANDU, Oct. 15 (R) — Three Frenchmen and an Austrian reached the top of Mount Everest Sunday just hours after three West German climbers in the same expedition conquered the world's highest mountain. It was officially announced Sunday.

Nepal's Foreign Ministry first reported that the three Germans, Hans Engl, 34, Josef Mack, 28, and Hubert Hilmar, 34 had reached the summit late Saturday.

Engl, a carpenter, climbed the last stage from 8,000 meters (26,250 feet) without oxygen, the ministry said.

Later a spokesman said the three Frenchmen — the first from their country to con-

quer the mountain — and an Austrian cameraman had reached the summit at around 1.35 p.m. local time (8 a.m. GMT) Sunday.

They were Pierre Mazeaud, 49, a former cabinet minister and leader of the group, Jean Afanassieff, 25, a guide from Chamonix and Dr. Nicholas Jaeger, 32, a specialist in mountaineering medicine. They were joined by cameraman Kurt Diemberger.

The French group reached the top in good weather and spent about 80 minutes there filming before starting their descent.

For Mazeaud, a former French minister of youth and sports, it was third time lucky.



JUGGLER: Al-Hilal's Tunisian midfielder sweeper Najib Ghomaid juggles the ball to beat two Sao Paulo defenders Saturday night in Jeddah Stadium. The Brazilian visitors scored in the ninth minute of the first half to defeat the Jeddah side, 1-0.

In champions race qualifier

Pole-sitter outlasts Grand Prix stars

RIVERSIDE, California, Oct. 15 (AP) — Pole position

winner Peter Gregg built up a comfortable lead and maintained his margin to the finish for victory Saturday in the International Race of Champions qualifying race for international road racing stars.

Gregg, a five-time International Motor Sports Association national champion, sped across the finish line in his Chevrolet Camaro 2.5 seconds ahead of Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, in a similar car.

Well back of them was newly crowned world champion Mario Andretti, followed by Can-Am Challenge Cup leader Alan Jones of Australia, the last qualifier.

Two-time world champion Niki Lauda retired on the first lap with a broken clutch.

The top four of the eight starters moved into Sunday's full-fledged International Race of Champions event, the first of two "finals" in the \$250,000 series. The last race is scheduled for March 1979 in Atlanta.

Japan flyweight keeps WBA title

TOKYO, Oct. 15 (R) —

Yoko Gushiken of Japan retained his World Boxing Association (WBA) light flyweight title when he knocked out South Korean challenger Chung Sang-il in the fifth round here Sunday night.

The 23-year-old Gushiken, who took command of the scheduled 15-round bout from the opening round, also knocked down the South Korean for a mandatory eight count in the fourth round.

In the same round he cut Chung's left eye.

Gushiken, a southpaw, scored with right hooks and straight lefts to the body and face, and led all official cards in the first four rounds.

Four drivers from NASCAR Grand National stock car racing and four USAC Indianapolis cars qualified in earlier races.

Fittipaldi said he was surprised at Gregg's tenacity. "I was waiting for him to do mistake. I was hoping whole race for mistake, but no mistake."

Asked who he thought the toughest competition would come from in Sunday's race, Gregg answered, "I don't know, they're just newspaper stories to me." Other starters include Gordon Johncock, Unser, Tom Sneva and A. J. Foyt.

Africa will join Israel ban, Iraq tells world unit

BANGKOK, Oct. 15 (R) — A senior member of the Iraqi Olympic Committee has issued a blunt warning here to the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) over its refusal to sanction athletics in the Asian games here in December.

Police Gen. Fahmi Sabri Al-Qaimaqchi, assistant secretary-general of the committee, said here Saturday Iraq was "not in the least worried" by the IAAF decision, taken earlier this month because Israel, a member of the Asian Games Federation (AGF) has not been invited to compete on grounds of security.

"I would like to warn that if the IAAF tries to do anything to the Asian countries the African nations will definitely support us," he said.

The IAAF decision could bar athletes who take part in international competition.

Gen. Fahmi came to Bangkok to hand over \$150,000 to the organizing committee as Iraq's contribution to the games, which completes a pledge by Arab countries of \$2 million.

Casualties litter top 20 field in American college football

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP) — on to edge Kansas, 17-16, in a Big Eight thriller.

Quarterback Ed Smith fired two touchdown passes and Michigan State intercepted three Rick Leach aerials as the Spartans beat Michigan, Smith hit on 20 of 36 passes for 248 yards and directed a runaway offense that helped Michigan State build up a 17-0 lead the half, actually all the points the Spartans needed to win.

Joe Montana rallied Notre Dame to three fourth-quarter touchdowns and Jerome Heavens broke George Gipp's career rushing record as the Irish defeated previously unbeaten Pitt. Heavens chalked up 120 yards, giving him a career total of 2,363 yards to eclipse Gipp's 2,341-yard total from 1917-1920.

The superb kicking of punter Kris Lundgaard and the

running of Vince Orange and

Scout Burk led Oklahoma State over Colorado, Tailback James Jones scored four touchdowns and passed for a fifth as Mississippi State whipped Florida State.

Quarterback Mark Herrmann set up two touchdowns in the third quarter and passed for another score in the fourth period as the boolemakers upset Ohio State. Washington got a crucial 40-yard pass completion from Tom Porras in the final minute and beat Stanford on Mike Lansford's 22-yard field goal with 22 seconds remaining.

Billy Sims rushed for 192 yards and scored the winning TD as Oklahoma subdued Kansas after the Rayhaws failed twice on a two-point conversion play with 15 seconds left.

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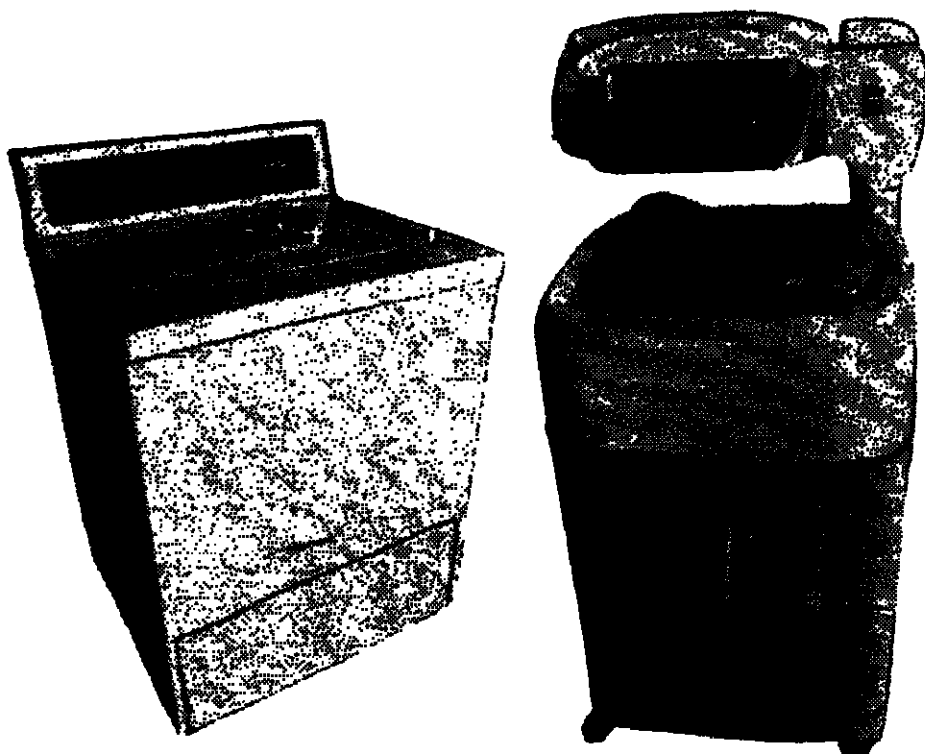
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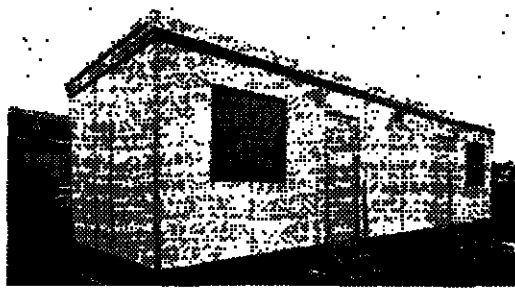
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EEC officials discuss monetary system today

BRUSSELS, Oct. 15 (AP)—Five ministers of the nine European Community nations met Monday in Luxembourg in an effort to clear away continuing obstacles in the development of the proposed new European monetary system.

Meanwhile, foreign ministers of the same European community states will meet Monday and Tuesday to discuss a long list of issues including trade and tariff difficulties with the United States and persistent disputes among the nine over using policy.

The new monetary system, approved in principle by community heads of state at the July 6-7 summit meeting in Bremen, West Germany, has run into considerable technical difficulties in talks by expert groups. A European community monetary officials said Friday that "the experts have gone as far as they can by themselves. Now the ministers have to step in and break down the remaining obstacles."

The ministers, headed by West German Finance Minister Hans Ehard, will try to settle disputes over the precise relationship among European community currencies and the conditions in which a government would have the right to modify its currency's official value.

The foreign ministers, whose meeting will be chaired by West German Minister of State Klaus von Dohnanyi, will discuss U.S. congressional moves to bar any U.S. concessions on textiles at the GATT trade and tariff talks in Geneva.

Officials said they will also discuss Congress' reluctance to renew a U.S. practice, to expire Jan. 3, of not imposing penalty duties on imports whose production is subsidized by foreign governments.

Pakistan, Libya set up

SR 300 million joint venture

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 — A joint Pakistan-Libya holding company with an authorized capital of over SR300 million was formed Saturday under an agreement concluded between the two countries two years ago, according to a Pakistani embassy press release issued Sunday.

The company will invest in shipping, fertilizer and sugar industries. It will have its headquarters in Karachi.

The agreement was signed in Karachi Saturday by Pakistan's Additional Finance Secretary and the leader of the Libyan delegation visiting Pakistan in connection with the formation of the Company.

for U.S. sugar producers have insisted that the producers are being driven out of business by inadequate economic return and that the country will thus become increasingly dependent on foreign sugar.

Louisiana Democratic Senator Russell Long, who chaired the conference panel, said that compromise panel was inadequate to protect domestic producers but was the most generous acceptable to President Carter.

The bill covers five years but is likely to be amended next year.

U.S. bill may place import fees on sugar

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (R) — The United States Senate Sunday passed a bill that would place import fees and possible import quotas on foreign sugar next year.

The measure, aimed at raising the price paid to domestic sugar producer from 14.65 to 15.75 cents a pound, is a compromise approved Sunday morning in a conference committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

It goes to the house for final congressional action.

Supporters of higher prices

Mideast aviation parley postponed for second time

TEHRAN, Oct. 15 (R) — The second Middle East civil aviation conference, scheduled to open here next Wednesday, has been postponed for several months, a conference spokesman said here Sunday.

The meeting, which would have gathered about 300 delegates from the Middle East, the United States and Europe, had been put off because of

the political situation in Iran and the Middle East in general, he told Reuters.

A number of invitees had said they could not attend, he added.

The conference dates were announced last July, before the major opposition demonstrations here which resulted in declaration of six-month martial law in Tehran and 11 other Iranian cities.

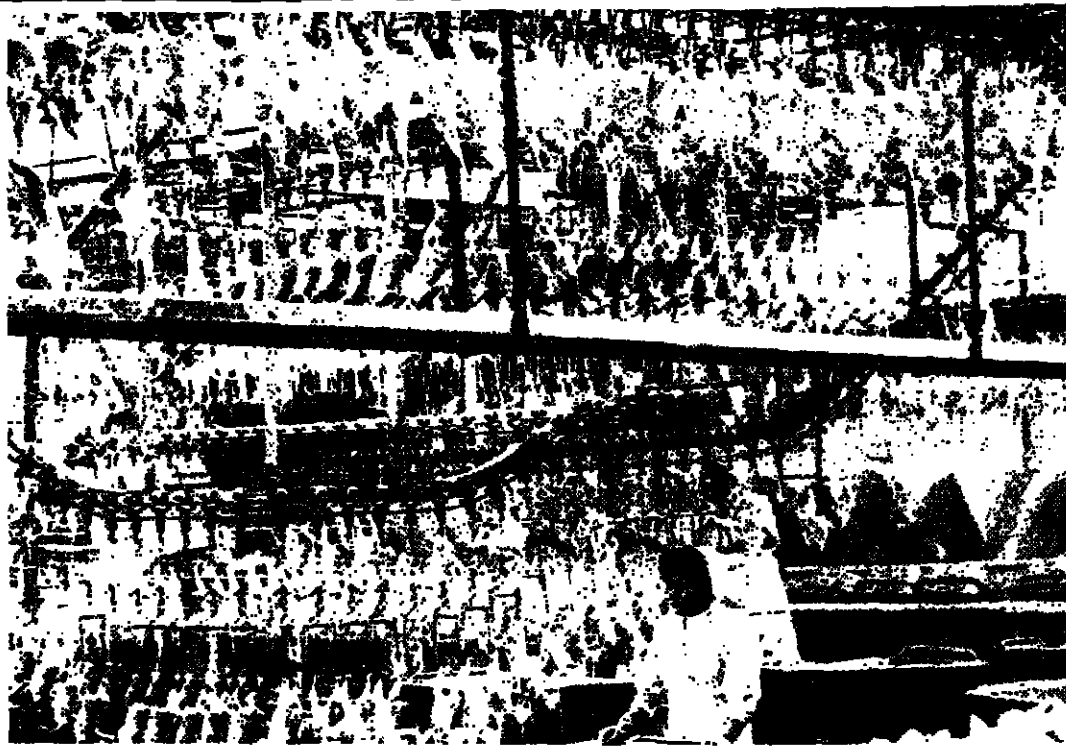
Water pipes

burst in

central Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 15 (R) — One of central Cairo's main water pipes burst Sunday, flooding a commercial and tourist area and leaving traffic in chaos.

Interior Minister Nabawi Ismail rushed to the scene and supervised the diversion of traffic to other routes while pumps started draining off the flood waters.



CHICKENS: Chickens are big business in the land of Switzerland and it looks from this picture as if they are being mass produced at this factory in Bern. The conveyor belts are loaded with birds fresh from the bird-plucking department. (Central Press Photos)

Canton fair draws record attendance

CANTON, China, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — China Sunday set out to take in a large share of its annual foreign exchange earnings with the opening of the month-long autumn Canton Trade Fair.

Buyers said first indications showed a good supply of items on sale.

Japan's Kyodo news service reported that the fair opened with a record attendance of about 30,000 traders from 100 nations expected.

In a dispatch from the south Chinese city, Kyodo said Japanese sources reported interest was focusing on proposed new patterns including one in which China would process raw materials supplied from abroad and then export the finished products.

John Kwom, Hong Kong representative of the National Council for United States-China Trade, predicted that the fair would earn China about one billion dollars.

To the thunder of fire crackers, the 44th fair since 1957 began with Chinese officials expressing optimism that foreign needs would be met and exports boosted to pay for the country's ambitious modernization plans.

Hundreds of businessmen from 110 countries were offered about 40,000 types of goods, many new to Canton — including the works of Shakespeare in Chinese, Cheongsam dresses for women and foreign-inspired designs in textiles.

Gold-rush town cheers Mother Lode's rebirth

WEST POINT, California, Oct. 15 (AP) — Gold flowed from the Blazing Star mine on Saturday — the first time in more than 40 years — and folks in the dusty Sierra foothill town turned out to pay homage to the Mother Lode.

The 800 residents of West Point were invited to watch the pouring of a 196-ounce gold brick, worth about \$44,000 at Saturday's prices, and to take part in the civic blowout reminiscent of the gold rush days.

Sandwiches and beverages were served — but no alcohol because of the heavy concentration of Mormons in the town — and the Calaveras County Chamber of Commerce was on hand to make a presentation.

The 95-year-old Blazing Star is situated on the eastern tier of the fabled California Mother Lode, the main vein where gold was discovered in 1848, and 130 miles east of San Francisco.

For 10 roaring years, miners throughout California panned and tore some \$600 million of the soft yellow metal out of the streams and land. The Blazing Star was first staked out in 1883 and was worked until 1894 when

Few deals were done on opening day as foreigners and Chinese made appointments for negotiations. But some traders said they had been offered larger than usual supplies and one said he had seen some minerals and rare metals on offer for the first time.

Bo Shu-chen, deputy general secretary of the fair, told Reuters that China would try to meet all foreign demands and these would depend on whether any shortages turned up.

"On the whole, the supply of goods is better (compared with the last fair six months ago) but we may not be able to meet the demand for some commodities."

"We don't know what is wanted until the fair starts but on the whole we feel that the situation is better than before."

Bo agreed with foreign trade specialists that many deals were now being struck outside Canton, but he did not feel that the fair was diminishing in importance.

Bo said that in addition, representatives of Chinese factories were now attending the fair and joining negotiations "to learn about foreign demands."

He would not say what turnover was expected in money terms.

Liao Hsun-chen, secretary of the fair, said that some items displayed six months ago "did not meet standards and have been withdrawn."

it was closed after a fire.

The mine was reopened in 1937 but the cost of mining the gold forced officials to shut it down. The opening of the mine Saturday came the same week the price of gold reached a new high on the world market.

The California Division of Mines and Geology rates the new Blazing Star development as the most ambitious and expensive in the state today. More than \$2.2 million has been invested over the past two years in the mine, milling and refining equipment, the owners estimate.

With the price of gold at more than \$225 an ounce, the mine's owners, Troy Gold Industries Ltd. of Calgary, Canada, say the mine has the potential to gross \$8.5 million in gold in the coming year, plus several million more in by-product tungsten, copper and silver.

The price of gold on the world market reached an all-time high Wednesday of \$226.375 an ounce in Zurich, Switzerland, which is Europe's largest bullion market. The price of gold generally rises as the dollar declines, and is regarded by some as a hedge against inflation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

	Cash	Transfer
Opening Sunday	3.35	3.34
U.S. Dollar	6.68	6.65
Pound Sterling	179.00	179.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	214.00	214.00
Swiss F (100)	78.50	78.50
French F (100)	4.10	4.10
Italian Lira (1000)	115.00	115.00
Japanese Y (100)	82.75	86.00
Syrian Lira (100)	4.70	4.78
Egyptian Pound	12.30	12.47
Saudi Dinar	11.20	11.20
Jordanian Dinar	86.00	86.70
Emirates Dirham (100)	86.00	86.70
Qatari Riyal (100)	8.60	8.67
Bahraini Dinar	10.50	10.50
Iraqi Dinar	47.00	47.50
Iranian Rial (100)	73.50	73.50
Yemeni Rial (100)	73.50	73.50
South Yemeni Dinar	78.50	85.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	42.50
Indian Rupee (100)	—	34.00
Pakistani Rupee (100)	24.20	—
Gold kg	2,825	—
10 Tolas bar	660	—
Silver kg bar	—	—

Supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Jeddah, Tel: 23815.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* King Faisal Air Academy	Building of a reserve electricity station	3	600	Nov. 26
* Ministry of Agriculture and Water	Building of six reservoirs for drinking water in the Green Valley in Tabuk	33/8	20	Oct. 25
* Directorate of Education, Al-Jauf	Securing of scouts uniform and kits for region's schools	xx	100	Oct. 24
* Directorate of Civil Aviation	Fire extinguishing material (foam)	xx	300	Nov. 25
* Governorate of the Eastern Province	Securing of power generators	xx	Free	Dec. 17
* Ministry of P.T.T.	Printing material for ministry	3-98/99	25	Nov. 19
* Directorate of Education, Jizan	Securing of educational aids and other materials	xx	150	Nov. 18



SAUDI PORTS AUTHORITY

VESSELS MOVEMENTS AT JEDDAH SEAPORT UPTO THE MORNING OF 15TH OCTOBER 1978

BERTH	VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
1A	CAMELA	M.E.S.A.	CITRUS FRUIT	12/10/1978
1	CHARLES	RED SEA	RO RO	14/10/1978
2	SCHIAFFINO	ALPHA	RO RO	15/10/1978
3	HEMLOCK	KANOO	CONTR. BUS CHASSIS, LUB OIL	11/10/1978
4	BOUGIVAL	ALGEZIRAH	CONTAINERS	15/10/1978
5	CLIMAX	OCEAN TRD.	TEA & GENERAL	13/10/1978
6	GUARDIAN	ALATAS	GENERAL & CONTAINERS	12/10/1978
7	KOTA MAS	O.C.E.	GENERAL	14/10/1978
8	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—
10	CHAR MING	ABDULLAH	STEEL, GEN. P. WOOD, CONTRS.	13/10/1978
11	REGENT LIBERTY	OCEAN TRD.	SORGHUM, MAIZE TEX, TIM	14/10/1978
12	AVENTICUM	KANOO	BAGGED CEMENT	2/10/1978
13	MALDIVE NAVIGATOR	OCEAN TRD.	SORGHUM, MAIZE, RICE, TEX.	14/10/1978
14	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—
18	IONIAN CARRIER	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT	26/9/1978
19	GRENA	ALSAABA	BULK CEMENT	10/10/1978
20	ELANI 2	A.A.	BAGGED CEMENT	5/10/1978
21	—	—	—	—
22	SAN STEFANO	STAR NAV.	FRUIT	11/10/1978
23	FLUPINAS SAUDI 1	ORRI	HOTEL SHIP	22/8/1978
24	—	—	—	—
25	ALIDA	BAROOM	BAGGED CEMENT	9/10/1978
26	—	—	—	—
27	VORTEX SKIPPER	KANOO	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	11/10/1978
28	—	—	—	—
29	EVER HONESTY	AL GOSAIBI	CONTR. S. PIPES-STEEL	14/10/1978
30	ATLANTIC FREEZER	O.C.E.	BAR. FROZ. CHICKENS	8/10/1978
31	—	—	—	—
32	—	—	—	—
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PORT MANAGEMENT DAMMAM SAUDI ARABIA

Daily Ships Working And Fresh Arrivals

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

DATE: 13-11-98/15-10-78

TIME: 0700 HRS.

Vessels Name of Working the Ship Agent Type of cargo Arrival Date

Berth No.	Name of Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
1	GEM	GULF	BULK WHEAT	10/10/1978
2	STRATH ESK	KANOO	GEN. CONTAINER	14/10/1978
3	LANTAO ISLAND	U.E.P.	GEN. CONTAINER	12/10/1978
4	KOTHEEN	U.E.P.	GEN. CONTAINER	14/10/1978
5	MALDIVE ENERGY	ORRI	GENERAL/RICE	14/10/1978
6	INTEGRITY	KANOO	GEN. CONTAINER	13/10/1978
7	LUCILLE	GULF	LOADING UREA	27/9/1978
8	CITY OF CANTERBURY	KANOO	GEN. CONTAINER	14/10/1978
9	SHINRYU MARU	KANOO	C. CEMENT	4/10/1978
10	HAVMANN (D.B.)	BARBER	BULK CEMENT	3/10/1978

Vessels Working at Anch.

Name of Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
ASIA GRACE	GOSAIBI	STEEL BARS	10/10/1978
TRIDENT	S.E.A.	STEEL/TIMBER	11/10/1978
TAHITI MARU	GOSAIBI	C. CEMENT	12/10/1978
GREEN VILLE	SOEASIA	C. CEMENT	13/10/1978

Recent Arrivals.

Name of Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
SANTA ALICIA	KANOO	C. CEMENT	14/10/1978
STRATHESK	KANOO	GEN. CONTAINER	14/10/1978
MALDIVE ENERGY	ORRI	GENERAL/RICE	14/10/1978
CITY OF CANTERBURY	KANOO	GENERAL/CONTAINERS	14/10/1978
GREEN VILLE	SOEASIA	C. CEMENT	13/10/1978
LSANA	ALSAADA	STEEL BARS	15/10/1978

Vessels Expected Within 24 Hours

Name of Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
SILVER LIME	S.A.I.T.E.	—	—
KOHE KOHE	ALI REZA	—	—
VAN TRIUMPH	KANOO	—	—
PRIMAVERA	S.M.C.	—	—

TONNAE DISCHARGED. 47,337
WAITING TIME: NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

TOTAL DISCHARGED ON THE PREVIOUS DAY
FRIGHT TONS
WAITING TIME NIL

Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any enquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

ARAB NEWS BLDG OFF SHARAFIA P O BOX 4556 TEL 34962 28708-3027
CABLE 4ARADNEWS TELE 401370 ARANEW-SJ JEDDAH SAUDI ARABIA
BRANCHES RIYADH P O BOX 478-AL KHUWAF P O BOX 47

International Finance

International Bourse, commodities, Money and Exchange Rates



سعر الأسهم في البورصات الدولية الرئيسية
INTERNATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGES

— 30 —

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL MINING STOCKS									
Stock	October 12	October 13	Stock	October 12	October 13				
Allied Breweries	85 1/4	84 1/4	Anglo-Amer. Corp.	36 1/2	35 1/2				
Barclay & Wilkes	152	150	Anglo Amer. Gold	25 1/2	25 1/2				
Barclays Bank	152	150 1/2	Anglo-Huam Tin	217 1/2	217 1/2				
Bank of Africa	69 1/2	68 1/2	Barclay's Gold	11 1/2	11 1/2				
BICC	135 1/2	135 1/2	Riverland Gold	24 1/2	24 1/2				
Bombay Petroleum	274 1/2	274 1/2	Robinson	24	24				
BOC International	68 1/2	68 1/2	Brackles	104 1/2	99 1/2				
Bombay Co. Ltd.	26 1/2	26 1/2	Chloride	11 1/2	11 1/2				
Bombay Lloyds	140 1/2	140 1/2	Consolidated	156 1/2	156 1/2				
B.S.T. Industries	397 1/2	397 1/2	Consol. Gold Fields	188 1/2	188 1/2				
Britannia Edgars	928	915 1/2	De Beers Cons. Mines	489	489				
British Petroleum	77 1/2	77 1/2	De Beers Cons. Mines	489	489				
Brown Boveri & Co.	464	452	East African	20 1/2	18 1/2				
British Overseas Airways	205	205	East African	20 1/2	18 1/2				
Canbury Schweppes	57 1/2	57	East African	20 1/2	18 1/2				
Commercial Union	149 1/2	137 1/2	Goldfields of S.A.	19 1/2	19 1/2				
De La Rue Co.	206	206	Harmin	18	17 1/2				
De La Rue Co.	206	206	Harmin	18	17 1/2				
Dunlop Holdings	74	74	Khai Gold Mining	820	820				
EMU	158	153 1/2	Leasing & Goods	78	72 1/2				
Flint	333 1/2	333 1/2	Leasing & Goods	78	72 1/2				
General Electric	208	208	Mineral & Resources	187 1/2	187 1/2				
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5. Field Notes

LONDON Bullion Market			
LONDON GOLD			
October 13			
3.20 p.m. fix	\$224.50		
Morning fix	\$225.65		
DOW JONES			
3 p.m. STOCK AVERAGES			
October 13			
30 Industrials	\$61.54	UP 0.52	or 0.86%
28 Transport	251.17	UP 1.32	or 0.53%
15 Utilities	106.97	Unchanged	
65 Stocks	516.17	UP 1.54	or 0.17%
DOW JONES			
11.00 A.M. STOCK AVERAGES			
October 13			
30 Industrials	606.40	DN 0.24	or 0.04%
28 Transport	249.26	DN 0.59	or 0.24%
15 Utilities	106.80	UP 0.10	or 0.09%
65 Stocks	508.23	DN 0.22	or 0.07%

STG.....	1,987.8-1,980.0		
BFR CON.....	29,380.49-29.0		
CAN.....	29,384.4-29.0		
FFR.....	4,251.4-4,254.6		
LIT.....	814.98-814.40		
VEN.....	2,020.2-2,020.0		
SFR.....	1,526.1-1,526.6		
DMK.....	1,620.1-1,620.3		
YEN.....	106.16-106.20		
AUS. SCH.....	13.25-13.4		
DKR.....	5,179.8-1,770.0		
IRL.....	Unavailable		
PORT.....	Unavailable		
BFR.....	4,310.4-3,750.0		
SPAIN.....	Unavailable		
MEXICO.....	Unavailable		

Stg. one month 45-39 day, two months 101 day, three months 157-151 day, six months 301 day, twelve months 538-540 day

Stg. one month 3-1 day, three months 1-1 day, six months 4-4 day, twelve months 17-19 day

three months 4-6 p.m., six months 17-19 p.m. twelve months 23-30 p.m.

Source: Reuters

البيانات بالروايات

French Franc	Italian Lira	Asian Dollar	Japanese Yen
18-21	—	2-4	—
10-17	815/816-106.20	2-4	—
8-10	13-16	8-10	1,976/1-1
14-16	96-98	9-10	3-4
9-10	14-15	9-10	3-4
9-10	14-15	10-10	3-4

Source: Reuters

three months 9-10 day, six months 16-19 day, twelve months 30-31 day

one cent, five years 9%-9% per cent nominal clearing

Source: Reuters

Swiss Franc, Asian rates, six months 17-19 day

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Indonesian Passport No. B-023487 issued on 29-7-77 to Mr. Sheikh Khalid Abdullah Binsaf has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indonesian Embassy - Jeddah.

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PAGE 16

Late News

الثنين ١٤ ذي القعدة ١٩٨٥ هـ

Fifteen empty seats at stake

Voters pass judgement on Trudeau today

By Doug Small
OTTAWA, Oct. 15 (AP) — Canadians give their verdict on Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his government Monday in a series of special parliamentary elections that may forecast his fate in next year's national campaign.

Canada's sagging economy has been the dominant issue, but the Quebec separatist movement and Trudeau's personal leadership are key elements in the background.

Fifteen empty seats among the House of Commons' 264 electoral districts are up for grabs in the by-elections, and opposition spokesmen say a poor showing by Trudeau's Liberal Party could put pressure on the prime minister to resign.

But Trudeau, prime minister for the past 10 years, insists he will stay on to lead the Liberals into the national elections set for next spring.

He wants to remain prime minister to fight the push for separatism in French-dominated Quebec Province. The provincial premier, separatist Rene Levesque, intends to ask the Quebec electorate in the next year or two to vote for or against taking Quebec out of the union with largely English-speaking Canada.

Political strategists concede



Pierre Trudeau

Trudeau could face stiff challenges to his leadership if the Progressive Conservatives, the major opposition party, win 10 or more of the by-elections.

The prime minister will retain his majority in the House of Commons — currently 4 Liberals to 87 Conservatives — even if he loses all 15 contests. But heavy government losses would give Trudeau's opponents an important psychological boost in the final months before the next general elections.

Conservatives, under 39-year old leader Joe Clark are quietly confident they will gain in the by-elections. The moderately socialist New Democrats, Canada's no. 3 party, say they too are optimistic.

The party leaders have cam-

paigned actively for the by-elections, hammering away at issues that vary as widely as the 15 electoral districts. Seven of the Democrats are politically critical of Ontario.

In the last general election in 1974, Liberals took seven of the 15 districts, Conservatives captured six, and the New Democrats and the tiny Credit Party each won one.

Trudeau is expected to argue that he is on the right track with plans for tough economic restraint and to write a new Canadian constitution to meet demands for greater regional autonomy.

If the Liberals lose, opponents are expected to accelerate their assaults on both fronts, arguing that Trudeau's constitutional reform would do nothing to satisfy the Parti Quebecois and that more than spending cuts and civil service layoffs are needed to turn the country's economy around.

Underlying all issues has been Trudeau's personal popularity. Such liberals as former magazine Editor Doris Anderson running for one of five empty Toronto seats, reports strong anti-Trudeau feelings across the country.

Nearly a million Canadians are eligible to vote Monday. Many of the vacancies were created by Trudeau himself early this year when, clearing the decks for an anticipated summer election, he appointed a number of members of parliament to the Senate, government boards and the judiciary. The Canadian Senate is an appointive body.

But a poor Liberal showing in opinion polls led Trudeau to cancel plans for elections this year.

Black smoke issues from Vatican City

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 15 (AP) — Smoke poured from the chimney of the Sistine Chapel Sunday evening and the Vatican Radio said it was black, which would mean the cardinals failed again to elect a new pope.

A small wisp of initial white smoke raised expectations in the massive crowd gathered in St. Peter's Square. A throng of over 200,000 people packed St. Peter's Square hoping to get a glimpse of the new pope Sunday night.

Their next voting session will start in the Sistine Chapel Monday morning at 9:30 a.m. Their choice of a successor to the "smiling pope," who reigned for 33 days before dying of a heart attack at the age of 63, was apparently proving difficult.

Before the conclave, cardinals indicated to reporters that there was no single candidate who could quickly amass the 75 necessary votes — two-thirds plus one — to be elected.



CORONADA, CALIF.: Ian Smith listens as Ndeabunzi Sibole, speaks during an interview at the UPI Editors and Publishers Conference in California (story page five).

U.S. domestic airlines cut from federal leash

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP) — President Carter received from Congress Sunday the legislation he asked for to give airlines more freedom to compete by cutting fares and serving additional cities.

A compromise version of the bill was passed by the House, completing congressional action. It passed the Senate Saturday.

The measure allows airlines

to cut fares by as much as 50 percent without seeking the authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

It will also allow them to embark on a limited number of new routes each year without CAB approval.

The CAB's authority over routes, rates, fares and mergers would be phased out and the agency would be discontinued in 1985 unless Congress decides to keep it going.

Ananda Marg teachers arouse ire

Korchnoi's headstand may turn Baguio upside-down

BAGUIO, Philippines, Oct. 15 (Agencies) — Challenger Viktor Korchnoi Sunday stood on his head in a public yoga exhibition which might send the fragile atmosphere of the world chess championships into fresh turmoil.

With the Soviet defector were his two American-born

yoga teachers, Victoria Sheppard and Steven Dwyer, now on bail while appealing against conviction on charges of attempted murder and 17-year jail sentences handed down on them.

Korchnoi has joined the India-based society and is known as Ananda Marg on the verge of accepting a Sanskrit name, one of his yoga teachers said Saturday.

Victoria Sheppard, known in the society as Didi Madhuri or "sister full of divine sweetness," said Korchnoi is an excellent yoga student who reached in three weeks on advanced state of the art that requires several months for most.

Ananda Marg, or "path to eternal bliss," has been accused of terror attacks on Indian diplomatic missions and other Indian government property in a campaign to free P. R. Sarkar, its "spiritual master," from an Indian jail. He was freed on bond earlier this year.

Standing level at 5-5 with champion Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union in the battle

for six wins, Korchnoi relented to photographers who have sought for weeks to photograph him in meditation.

Sunday night he opened the doors of his secluded mountain-side villa. The two yoga teachers, clad in flowing orange and white robes of the sect, were at the door welcoming the journalists.

But huddled anxiously around a table in the same room, top international chess officials held worried discussions, fearing that the photo session might throw the future of the match into doubt.

Saturday chief match organizer Florencio Campomanes angrily called a news conference to say he would take police action unless the two reduced their public presence.

Experts considered the authorities even had the right to cancel the match if they could prove that either player had violated contracts or other agreements.

Campomanes demanded and received a pledge signed by one of the two, schoolteacher Dwyer, saying he and his companion, would keep

away from the hotel where the Korchnoi delegation is staying.

In an interview, Miss Sheppard said she and Dwyer met Korchnoi in September, when the Soviet defector was in Manila and threatening to withdraw from the \$550,000 chess match. He claimed that Karpov was using a Soviet parapsychologist to help him win.

Miss Sheppard said Korchnoi joined the Marg soon after that and immersed himself in yoga.

At the same time, the score in the match was four games to one, with Karpov needing two victories to retain his title. Since Korchnoi began practicing yoga, he has won four games and Karpov only one.

Miss Sheppard refused to give all the credit to the Marg or to yoga, but she said: "I think it had a lot to do with it, really."

"Mr. Korchnoi is a genius, definitely a genius. But the problem is that his genius was being trodded by his anxiety,"

She said she and Dwyer

convinced Korchnoi, 47, to withdraw his demand for a one-way glass between the players and the audience, which he wanted to counteract the alleged psychic waves of Dr. Victor Zoukhar.

Kingdom issues new stamp to celebrate road

JEDDAH, Oct. 15 (R) — Saudi Arabia's Directorate General of Posts has issued a two-denomination stamp of 20 and 80 hallas (six cents and 24 cents respectively) to commemorate the inauguration of the Taif-Abha-Jizan road by Crown Prince Fahd.

The 750-kilometer road took 11 years to complete at a cost of 600 million riyals. Officials said it would serve an area of 400,000 people and 410 villages.

Mentioned without title

Peking military chief said fired

TOKYO, Oct. 15 (AP) — Diplomatic sources in Peking say Chinese Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lin is believed to have been dismissed as commander of the Peking Military Garrison, the Kyodo News Service reported Sunday.

Kyodo reported from the Chinese capital that the sources noted Chen's name has been mentioned without title as Peking military commander in recent Chinese news reports.

They said Chen is believed to have kept his posts as vice-premier and a leading member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee's military command.

After quick trip

Gromyko quits Romania

VIENNA, Oct. 15 (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Sunday ended a 48-hour surprise visit to Romania after a public affirmation of friendship between the two Warsaw Pact allies.

But there was no sign that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu had yielded in his determination to maintain equally close ties with China.

Gromyko's hurried and previously unannounced trip was linked by many in Bucharest with the crucial China issue. The gap between Soviet and Romanian positions on China has widened considerably in recent months.

Ceausescu angered the Soviet Union by inviting Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng to Romania in August, and has since said he will continue to strive for closer relations with Peking in many fields.

The Kremlin media implicitly attacked Ceausescu over the visit, saying Romania had given Hua a platform for sharp

attacks against Soviet "hegemonism." Hua also went to Yugoslavia on the first top-level Chinese visit to Europe in 20 years.

A joint announcement said Gromyko's talks with Ceausescu took place in a "sincere, comradely working atmosphere," and covered a wide range of Soviet-Romanian issues, as well as the international situation and the world Communist movement.

The two said they believed the meeting would "contribute to the deepening of friendship and collaboration" between the two Communist parties and states.

There was no direct reference to China in the statement issued by the official Agerpres news agency soon after Gromyko was seen off by senior officials at Bucharest Airport.

He travelled to Romania in his capacity as a member of the Politburo, not as foreign minister, indicating that matters discussed affected party rather than state relations.

the return of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, purged twice by the radicals but now back in high office.

A Japanese report from Peking in June said wall posters there accused Chen and three other military leaders of trying to kill Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other leaders by poisoning water supplies.

Wu had links to the "Gang" arrested in October 1976 on charges of trying to seize power, and was also the last ranking official to criticize Teng in public.

Punk rocker awaits trial in N.Y. jail's drug ward

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP) — Punk rocker Sid Vicious, charged with knifing his friend to death, remained Sunday in a narcotics detoxification ward at a prison suffering from methadone withdrawal.

As of late morning, no one had come forward with his \$50,000 bail, the Correction Department said.

Vicious, 21, appeared to be suffering from drug deprivation at his arraignment Friday when he was formally charged with second-degree murder in the death of Nancy Laura

Spungen, 20. Vicious was undergoing withdrawal treatment, a seven-to-10-day schedule of gradually decreasing doses of methadone, a drug used in treating heroin addicts. It blocks the craving for heroin, but is itself habit-forming.

Vicious, whose real name is John Simon Ritchie, was wobbly in court and described as strung out when he was sent to jail pending a hearing Tuesday. Assistant District Attorney Kenneth Schachter indicated he would present evidence to a grand jury before that.

From page one

the negotiating council to decide on the authority of the autonomous Palestinian entity in the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza. Shawa replied: "We gave the impression that we've solved the problem now? Why should we do this while Israel will stay here?"

Shawa, 69, has been mayor for three years in Gaza, which holds perhaps one-third of the 450,000 Palestinians of the Gaza Strip.

Shawa also was mayor for two years starting in 1970, but the Israeli military governor deposed him for refusing to absorb Palestinian refugees camps into Gaza city. Reappointed in 1975, Shawa now is a main target of efforts by Israel, Egypt and the United States to entice local Palestinian

leaders into the framework of negotiations, elections and councils set up at the Camp David summit.

Like the elected mayors in the West Bank, however, Shawa finds the Camp David accords inadequate as a solution to the Palestinian question. And he simply doesn't buy the American argument the peace between Israel and Egypt will lead to an improvement in the Middle East atmosphere.

"The outstanding criticism I heard in the Arab world is that the two agreements at Camp David are not tied to each other," Shawa said. "Egypt and Israel will have a separate peace before there is any progress on the Palestinian issue. If the two were tied, there would be more pressure on Israel to yield on

the West Bank and Gaza. With Egypt out of the picture, it is a great loss to the Arab cause. We as Palestinians don't have sufficient leverage to get a solution alone."

"I believe an overwhelming majority of the people in Gaza support this view," Shawa said. In an effort to impress upon Arab public opinion that Egypt has not shortchanged the Arabs, Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Butros Ghali, said that by virtue of the Camp David accords "Israel has practically—not legally—confessed it has no rights over that land."

Ghali, who is in Washington, made the statement in an interview with the "October" magazine in Cairo.

"The Camp David accords

did not overlook the role of the PLO," said Egypt's deputy Premier Fikr Makram Ebeid, leader of the government's majority, in his address to parliament Saturday. "On the contrary the accord is an example

of diplomatic skill because it opens the door for PLO participation."

The assembly endorsed the Camp David accord by a landslide vote of 351 for, seven against and two abstentions.

Congress

states in the south and southwest tried to get more production incentives while lawmakers from eastern and midwestern states, where winters are long and cold, battled for lower energy prices.

Earlier the Congress had dropped one of Carter's major proposals — a tax on crude oil that would have raised petrol prices.

President Carter hailed passage of his energy legislation as a declaration to the world that the United States intended to control its use of energy.

Fahd

highway, at the start of a tour of Al-Baha province.

Al-Baha's Director of Education Fahd Al-Harethi said that some 1,000 boys and more than 20,000 students will take part in celebrations to greet the crown prince.

He said that the directorate had set up an exhibition relating the history of education in the area and its tremendous development as a result of Prince Fahd's efforts.

President Carter hailed passage of his energy legislation as a declaration to the world that the United States intended to control its use of energy.

President Carter hailed passage of his energy legislation as a declaration to the world that the United States intended to control its use of energy.

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